The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,043.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	,, 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
including postage	,, 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
including postage	,, 21 0
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including postage	,, 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 12th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Sep.
Leave BOMBAY	12	Leave Colombo	21
,, Carwar	14	,, Galle	22
,, Mangalore	15	,, Nagapatam	25
,, Cannanore	16	,, Pondicherry	26
,, Tellicherry	16	,, Madras	28
,, Calicut	17	,, Coconada	30
,, Beypore	17	,, Vizagapatam	Oct. 1
,, Cochin	18	,, Bimlipatam	1
,, Alleppey	19	,, Gopalpore	2
,, Tuticorin	20	,, False Point	3
		Arrive CALCUTTA	4

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, MOHAMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	7
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	11
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	27	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.		
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 9th september 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Proximo.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel is well-known in the China trade, has very superior accommodation for a limited number of first-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For particulars as to Rates of Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA, and * BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	Including Wines.
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

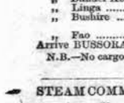
For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine during transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 24 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£7-13
To Suez	£23	£13-7
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Trieste	£40	£19-0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

There is also a weekly service by Mail Steamers between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class ..... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs, 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd. Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Nav Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

Goods for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Portion the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 1st August 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 5th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA, (1,969 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

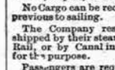
The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.



THE S.S. TRAVANCORE (1,300 Tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched to China on Monday, the 11th Sept., at noon, calling at Singapore. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,870 tons, will be DESPATCHED about 10TH PROXIMO.

She has exc lent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess.

The rates of Passage are as follows:—

1st Class to Suez	£30
,, to Liverpool	50
2nd Class ,,	20

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

13th August 1871.

N.B.—Forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 2	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 9

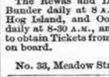
The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail about the 8th September)



THE First-class Iron Ship WHITTINGTON, Captain Purdy, has superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SOUND WINES.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the undermentioned Wines on account of the late Franco-Indian Company:—

139 Cases, 2 dozen Pints each, Imperial Champagne.				
30	do	1 do	Qts. do	do
49	do		do	Pauillac Claret
35	do		do	St Julien do
20	do		do	Haut Canon Claret
10	do		do	La Constellante do
38	do		do	Pianon Brandy
10	do		do old	do do
1	do		do	Liqueur Cassis.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

MERJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street. WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 5th day of September 1871, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to Sale by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., on account of the concerned, about 20 cases Sherry, and 20 cases Portwine, each case containing 1 dozen Bottles, and few cases of Beer in pints, Bass' bottled by Furt, also, a quantity of White, Grey and Coloured Pieces, consist ng of Shirtings, T. Cloth, Jaconet, Dhoties, Woollen Cloth, &c., &c.

TO BE LET.—From 1st October next.—The first floor of our Office. For rent apply to the undersigned.

MERHJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th September 1871.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS AND SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

NEW SHIKAR BOOK.

In October will be published, in 1 Vol., 4to, Price Rs. 15.

WILD MEN AND WILD BEASTS: SCENES IN CAMP AND JUNGLE.

BY

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GORDON CUMMING.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED IN FACSIMILE SEPIA DRAWINGS,

BY COLONEL R. BAIGRIE,

LATE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:

Copies of which may be seen at Messrs. Thacker & Co.'s, Calcutta and Bombay.

Tiger Disturbed by Vultures.	The "Grim Grey"—No. 4. Death of Boar.
Stalking a Bull Bison.	Attacked by a Bear.
Smoking out a Tiger.	Elephant charged by a Tiger.
The Start.	Drawing a Bear.
Riding for the First Spear.	Troop of Five Tigers.
The Find.	Finding Dead Tiger.
The "Grim Grey"—No. 1. Hulkley takes a Mud Bath.	Death of Foosbut.
No. 2. The Boar Charges.	The Moonlight Chase.
No. 3. The Sword Breaks.	Bunjara attacked by a Panther.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

BYCULLA (LATE BOMBAY) HOTEL, (BY JEEVUNJEE AND Co.,)

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels; special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEEVUNJEE & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MAURITIUS DIRECT.

SHIP GLEN GAIRN, A 1. For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain, or to

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

THE LIQUIDATOR of the BANK of BOMBAY is prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the DEBTS still due to the Bank. A List of these Debts may be seen at the Bank.

Offers will be received until close of business on 11th instant.

The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

Bank of Bombay, in Liquidation, 4th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in the room of Dababhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To elect an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the above Company, that the SHARE CERTIFICATES are ready, and they are requested to produce the RECEIPTS given them by the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, for the purpose of being exchanged, at the Office of the above Company on and after the 5th instant.

શાંઓ નરશી કેશવજી દ્વાંઓ શાંઓ કંપી.

i. e. NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
By his attorney Ragowjee Korepar, Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.
Mandvie Bunder, No. 149 Dongree Coelie Street,
Bombay, 4th September 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Undermentioned Articles—

22 Permanent Rails,
3 Europe Anchors,
4 Wire Ropes,
1 Bundle Sheet Iron,
9 Bundles Nail Rod Iron,
4 Bundles Rod Iron,
1 Gun,
1 Coil of Coir Rope,
1 Package Jagree,

a small quantity of Old Sheet Iron, some Old Rafters and Bamboos, which have been lying upon the Carnac Bunder Land Estate for more than a year, will, if not claimed within one month from this date, BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION to cover the charges that have accumulated upon them.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Government Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.
AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 154 miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Copies of the Specifications of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 P.M. of the 30th September 1871, or may be delivered by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which due no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.
P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta.

SEWING MACHINES.

JUST LANDED,
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Each Machine is accompanied with the following Appurtenances, which are included in the Price:—

1 Hemmer		1 Thread Hook	
4 Bobbins		1 Needle Wrench	
12 Needles		1 Oil Can	
1 Trimmer		Oil	
1 Braider		1 Emery Wheel	
1 Large Gauge	For Tucking, Plaiting and Quilting.	1 Screw Driver	
1 Small ,,		1 Large Wrench	
		1 Extra Plate Slide with large Needle hole for Coarse Work.	
1 Crystal for Timmer			
4 Extra Crystals for various Stitches			

Half Case, unpolished, Rs. 135, Nett Cash. Wheeler and Wilson's Lock Stitch Sewing Machines commend themselves as being the most simple and reliable instruments for Domestic use. They are strong and capable of doing a greater range of work than any other Sewing Machines, and in a more perfect manner than any other Sewing Machines. The present Sewing Machines are fitted with a Dasss Protector placed in front of the Wheel.

A Book giving full directions and useful suggestions for working the Machine is supplied with each.

J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN CLERK.—Apply, stating experience and salary required, to Y. Z., Office of this Paper.

THACKER, VINING, AND CO.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Earl Russell on the Foreign Policy of England ...	... 1 8
Captain FitzGeorge's Battle of Sedan ...	... 7 8
Lenfrey's Life of Napoleon I. ...	... 8 12
Report of the Tichborne Trial ...	... 1 0
A Son of the Soil; by Mrs. Oliphant ...	... 1 8
Hetty; by Henry Kingsley ...	... 3 4
Fernyhurst Court; by author of Stone Edge ...	... 3 12
Behind the Veil; by author of Six Months' Hence ...	... 2 0
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects. 2nd Series ...	... 7 0
Procter's Star Atlas ...	... 15 12
Cassell's Book of Birds, Vol. 2 ...	... 6 12
East India Army and Civil Service List—July ...	... 3 12
Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide—August ...	... 2 4
Daily News' War Correspondence. Cheaper Edition in 1 vol.	... 3 12
Illustrated News. Vol. Jan to June, 1871 ...	... 15 0
Adam's Beautiful Bible ...	... 2 4
Scott's Poems—Centenary Edition ...	... 2 4
Campin on Iron Bridges ...	... 2 0
Arber's English Reprints—Bacon ...	... 3 12
Watson's Elementary Geometry ...	... 2 4
Disraeli's Vivian Grey. New Edition ...	... 3 12
Glenn's Laws affecting Medical Men ...	... 8 12
Miss Gerald's Niece; by Lady Georgiana Fullerton ...	... 3 12
By Order of the King; by Victor Hugo ...	... 3 4
A Brave Lady; by author of John Halifax ...	... 3 4
Adam's Land of the Nile ...	... 1 8
Bunsen's Family and Private Prayers ...	... 3 4
Little Folks: a Child's book, illustrated ...	... 3 4
Indian Domestic Economy, 7th edition ...	... 8 0
Huyse's Canadian Red River Expedition ...	... 6 12
Macaulay's Hist. ry of England, Student's edition ...	... 7 8
L'Architecture de Paris, 8 plates ...	... 35 0
My school Days in Paris; by Margaret La Feunse ...	... 3 4
Pope's Text Book of Indian History ...	... 5 8
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NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same. BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 20th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 26, Middle Road, Entally, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULFHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—Rs. 10 each.—Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—TENDERS to be DELIVERED on MONDAY, the 11th September 1871, are INVITED for WOODEN SPIRAL STAIRCASES and ROOF VENTILATORS for the New Secretariat.

Forms of Tender and further information may be obtained at the Office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

J. HART, C.E.,
Acting Archl. Ex. Engr. and Surveyor.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 1st Sept. 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland ... Is. 11d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight ... Is. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards ... Is. 10¾d. ,,
For smaller sums ... Is. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—With reference to an article in the *China Overland Mail* of August 4, we hereby give NOTICE that save that HASSAM MAHOMED was employed as an ORDINARY CLERK in our FIRM at HONGKONG up to the month of May last, neither our Firm in Bombay or hina has or ever had any connection whatever, in business or otherwise, with ABDOOLA MOOSSA NOORMAHOMED CAMISSA and HASSAM MAHOMED, referred to in the said article, or either of them, and that our FIRM and the FIRM of FAZEL MAHOMED ESSA & Co. are distinct and separate Firms, composed of entirely different persons as Partners therein.

HASSENBHOY GOOLAMHOOSEN & Co.

Bombay, 31st August 1871.

NOTICE—HOLDERS of RECEIPTS for Rs. 500 each, paid to New Bank of Bombay in names of Messrs. KESSOWJEE NAIK and DHURUMSEY PUNJABHOY as deposit for Shares to be issued by the then projected Company called "The Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited," are hereby REQUIRED to PRESENT their said RECEIPTS, at the Office of Messrs. NURSE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady. Inquiry for Bombay United and Broach Mill shares at quoted rates. New French Loan quoted at 94¼ ex-c.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Mackay, Ensign, 27th Native L. I., on duty, from Poona.
Turner, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Campbell, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 3.

Unett, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on leave, to Poona.
Starkey, Captain, 3rd (K. O.) Hussars, on leave, to Poona.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Aug. 29.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. J. A. C. Boswell, Collector and Magistrate of the Kistna District, for one year, to proceed to Europe on furlough, from or after 12th October 1871.

Mr J. D. B. Griffolde, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the Kurnool District, for two years, to proceed to Europe on furlough.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. George Clerk, to be a Probationary Assistant in the Revenue Settlement Department.

With reference to G. O. G. G. No. 711 of 1867, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint, from the 8th August 1871, Colonel J. Carpendale, of the Royal Engineers, to be Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, subject to the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

Surgeon William Farquhar Davis, M.D., Zillah Surgeon, Coimbatore, to be Medical Officer at Coonoor, with charge of Kotagherry, vice Surgeon-Major John Wilson.

Surgeon-Major Charles James Rogers to be Civil Surgeon, Coimbatore.

Under section 10, Act III. of 1871, Mr. H. Newman is appointed Vice President of the Municipal Commission, Ooty.

Mr. Gerald FitzGerald, Acting Deputy Accountant-General, to act as a Director of the Incorporate Bank of Madras during the absence of Mr. Lodwick from the Presidency, or until further orders.

Under sections 5 and 6 of the Madras Local Funds Act, Mr. H. Newman is appointed a Member and Vice-President of the Local Fund Board of the Ooty Circle.

Mr H. R. Grimes, Acting Inspector General of Jails, assumed charge of the Office from Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Wilson on the forenoon of the 21st instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry—Major Henry Tucker Campbell, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, 17th August 1871.

51st N. I.—Captain James Roper Boswell, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major, 17th August 1871—Dan, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

2nd N. I.—Captain Ernest Augustus Belford Travers, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Richard Griffith, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871,—Serres, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major William Herbert Cuming, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st N. I.—Captain James George Roche Forlong, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Edward William Flint, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain; 17th August 1871—Acton, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Thomas Craufurd Longcroft, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

16th N. I.—Captain Francis Mardall, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Richard Smith Gray, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871.—Cuming, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Alexander Kennedy Clark-Kennedy, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

40th N. I.—Captain Alfred Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Daniel Wilson Langton, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871,—Longcroft, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major Augustus Ritherdon, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

28th N. I.—Captain Augustus Prichard, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Arthur Godfrey, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August,—Kennedy, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

11th N. I.—Captain Christian Disand Grant, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant John Lampen, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871—Lushington, promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Major William Napper Pace, Lieutenant-Colonel in Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st Madras Fusiliers—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Putt Luxmoore, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871,—Pace promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Infantry—Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Ramsay, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

10th N. I.—Captain Albert Gahagan, Major in Staff Corps, to be Major; Lieutenant Elphinstone Shaw, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain, 17th August 1871,—Spargin promoted and removed from the list of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

Madras Staff Corps—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels from the date specified against their names, having completed 26 years' service—

Majors William Henry Hussey and Reginald Quintin Mainwaring—20th August 1874.

To be Captain from the date specified against his name, having completed 12 years' service—

Lieutenant Frederick Hope Mathias—20th August 1871.

Captain A. R. Oakes, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Sub-altern 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is granted an extension of his leave to Europe from the 4th to the 13th August 1871, to enable him to rejoin.

Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary John Gray, of the Public Works Department, is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand on furlough, medical certificate, for one year, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Consequent on the death of Mr. N. Wroughton, Forest Ranger 1st grade, Mr. C. W. Palmer, Forest Ranger 2nd grade, acting in the 1st Grade, to be Forest Ranger 1st Grade, from the 12th August 1871.

Mr. J. S. Mackay, Forest Ranger 2nd Grade, to act in the 1st Grade from the 12th August 1871.

Mr. C. E. Fendall is appointed Forest Ranger 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th August 1871, and is posted to the Fuel Reserve Division, Mooltan Sub-Division.

Mr A Stewart is appointed Forest Ranger 3rd Grade, with effect from 6th March 1871, and will act in the 2nd grade, with effect from 12th August 1871.

Mr. Stewart is posted to the Plantation Division.

Mr. G. G. W. Rossiter, Clerk, Beas Division, to be Forest Ranger 3rd grade, from 12th August 1871, and is posted to the Beas Division.

Mr. Lemarchand, Assistant Conservator of Forests, is transferred from the Plantation Division to the Jhelum Division.

Mr. J. S. Mackay Forest Ranger, is transferred from the Beas Division to the Plantation Division.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Lady Rowena	Copeland	Shields, April 6.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Amarad	Nacoda	Mozambique.
	Cashmere (s)	Avern	P. Gulf via Kt chee.
	Kesrata Roodrin ...	Nacoda	Cochin.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Pearl (s)	Morris	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Teazer, to Coast and Calcutta.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Peri	Irving	Galle, Aug. 13.
	Mooltan (s)	Hector	Suez, Aug. 6.
	Lord Clyde	Ellis	Bombay, Aug. 12.
31	Penang (s)	Smidt	Moulmein, Aug. 21.
	Kate Kellock	Bevan	Newcastle, May 22.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
30	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Calcutta.
	Arabia (s)	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.			
30	Sumatra (s)	Fraser	Southampton.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Montauk, 10 crates earthenware, A H Rahimbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Walkyrin, 125 boxes sporting gunpowder, M Noorbhoy; 90 drums Penzoli oil, T Abdoolally & Co; 2 casks glassware, J N Mahomed.

Modea, 40 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Walamo (s), 6 cases champagne and 4 cases claret, R Stevenson; 44 cases hardware, Lafond Brothers; 5 cases cochineal, N Soondercjee; 18 casks paint of sorts, P Framjee; 10 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

Calirrhoe, 2 cases oranges, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Foochow, 25 boxes clay pipes, E Sumsoodin; 20 cases corn flour, M & B P Colah & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 2 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer & Sons.

FROM CLYDE.

ty of Foochow, 5 cases oilmanstores, the L A & A Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Walamo (s), 10 cases American clocks, M Cursetjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—2ND SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 97 bales cotton, M Jewraj.

Golconda (s), 13 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Walamo (s), 30 bales wool, H Rychund; 43 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 60 bales cotton, H Nemchund; 35 bales cotton, M Corjee & Co; 62 bales cotton, M Jewraj.

Surat (s), 150 bundles nuxvomica, E Moorarjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 188 bags coffee, M Luckmidass, 3 cases glass pearls, F Fisher; 6 cases mother o'pearl shell, N Gangjee.

Surat (s), 9 owts. E South, B Yu lybhoy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR INSERTING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CLARK—September 2nd, at Gothic House, Middle Colaba, the wife of Captain A. C. Clark, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—WORGAN—September 2nd, at St. Paul's Church, Poona, by the Rev. Samuel Stead, Leslie Crawford, Esq., to Margaret Mary, only daughter of Colonel J. Worgan, R.A.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

IZARD—ADDISON—August 10th, at Saint Saviour's, South Hampstead, by the Rev. W. C. Izard, M.A., Rector of Slindon, Sussex, Walter George, son of William Izard, Esq., of Brighton, to Annie, only daughter of William Addison, Esq., of Guildford, Surrey, and formerly of Whitby, Yorkshire.—No Cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—August 28th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain W. Anderson, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

COMBER—At Borboorooah, near Debrooghur, Assam, the wife of Bryan E. C. Comber of a son.

MALLET—August 30th, at 37, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. R. Mallet, Esq., Geological Survey of India, of a daughter.

REID—August 27th, at Tilpah, Chuprah, the wife of D. N. Reid, Esq., of a daughter.

SMITH—August 27th, at Umballa, the wife of T. H. Smith, Esq., 72nd Highlanders, of a daughter.

STALKARTT—August 26th, at Willow Glen, Darjeeling, the wife of John Stalkartt, Esq., Tafterah, Tirhoot, of a daughter.

WALLER—August 28th, at Monghyr, the wife of Captain Hardress Waller, Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAIRWEATHER—THORP—August 26th, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev. H. W. Crofton, B.A., Chaplain, Surgeon James Fairweather, M.D., Officiating Sanitary Commissioner to the Government of the Punjab, to Annette Margaret Dupré, eldest daughter of Surgeon-Major E. C. Thorp, M.D., Civil Surgeon of Simla.

DEATHS.

McDONALD—August 28th, suddenly, at Kamptee, Captain Donald McDonald, 79th Cameron Highlanders.

PATCH—August 27th, at Fercoonee, Frances Ethel, infant daughter of Lieutenant Robert Patch, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, aged 10 months and 21 days.

PITCHER—August 27th, at Pelaveram, Alice Gertrude, the beloved infant daughter of Sergeant N. Pitcher of the European Artillery, Veteran Company, aged 1 year 3 months and 24 days.

POWE L—August 22nd, at Madras, the wife of Mr. Francis Powell, aged 34 years 6 months and 8 days.

SMITH—August 23rd, at Delhi, S. A. Smith.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 41	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,, ...	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,, ...	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,, ...	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1871.

WE need say but a word or two in explanation of the announcement we make this morning, of our intention to reduce the rate of subscription to this journal. The increase of late years in the numbers of the European population in India, as well as of educated natives who take an interest in the free discussion of public affairs, encourages us to believe that we run no great risk in making this experiment. Up-country subscribers will benefit more largely by the reduction (in their case from Rs. 72 to Rs. 42 a year) than subscribers in town, but it has seemed to us only fair that, as no extra charge is made for the delivery of the paper by our own sepoys in town, the office ought also to bear the expense of delivery by the Post Office in the Mofussil.

IN the new number of the *Indian Economist* Mr. Knight makes some criticisms on a pamphlet published some months ago by the present Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* which it is impossible for us to allow to pass unanswered. Taking from the pamphlet the assertion that "amalgamation was a costly blunder," Mr. Knight comments upon it as follows:—

"Well, who was its great supporter in the Press but Mr. Maclean? And is it fitting that now, without one word of regret or apology for the course which he then took, 'the costly blunder' should be philosophised about, as though it were the work of a generation dead and gone. Amalgamation has been a 'costly blunder' indeed, and no one did more to maintain the wisdom and necessity of the measure than Mr. Maclean."

Now, this statement is not merely incorrect; it is absolutely and entirely false. We have been at the pains to look through the file of the *Bombay Gazette* for 1860 and the *Bombay Saturday Review* for 1861, and we find that Mr. Maclean uniformly opposed amalgamation, and especially predicted that financially it would be most disadvantageous to India. Mr. Maclean was then a young man, fresh from England, and his opinion on the subject was worth very little, but the nature of it, such as it was, may be inferred from the opening sentences of a leading article in the *Gazette* of May 5, 1860:—

"'I'll be d——d if I'll stand it' is reported to have been the exclamation with which the illustrious Duke at the head of the Horse Guards relieved his wounded feelings, when he had finished reading the minutes of Sir James Outram and Sir Bartle Frere on the re-organization of the Indian Army. It was, indeed, too much for Horse Guards' human nature to bear. Everything had been so nicely and cosily arranged to suit the views of Her Majesty—who, if she has a weakness, is perhaps a little too fond of military power—and to sweep the whole vast patronage of our army into the laps of the hungry and expectant courtiers."—*Bombay Gazette*, May 5, 1860.

Again, Mr. Knight assures his readers that, while the author of the pamphlet now admits there is a balance of trade against India, "any one who turns up the files of the *Bombay Gazette* for December 1866 and January 1867 will find this same writer affirming in the most positive and absolute terms that, instead of the balance of trade being *against* India, as we had pointed out, the boot was on the other leg, and that her imports enormously exceeded her exports, *as evidenced by 'the immense imports of bullion into the country!'*" What we really maintained at the time referred to was that "on the average of a series of years the "exports of India not only cover the cost of "imports of merchandize and the Home charges, "but cause a continuous drain of bullion "from Europe to the East." Mr. Knight, in his headlong way, had declared that "a vast "sum of four or five hundred millions sterling "had been taken away from India, which might "have been available for public works," and we endeavoured to show the fallacy of this proposition by pointing out that there is no *actual, positive*, drain of wealth from India. Some recent articles in the *Gazette* on this very subject have shown on what grounds we still maintain the perfect accuracy of this view of the financial relations between England and India. In our pamphlet we took up another line of defence of the financial fairness of English rule. Assuming the accuracy of figures showing the balance of trade against India to be, when the increase of the Indian debt in English hands is included, ten or twelve millions a year, we urged that "an excess of "exports over imports is no certain proof that "the trade of a country is carried on at a dis-"advantage." We quoted the parallel case of the United States, in whose foreign trade there was an average yearly excess of exports over imports of eleven millions sterling during the ten years ending June 30, 1870, and suggested that India, like the States, really pays "tribute" to England for English capital and labour employed in her commerce, manufactures, agriculture, and public works. All new countries must pay profits, in like manner, on the foreign wealth which fertilizes them and turns all their natural resources to the best advantage. Every year new capital is poured into the country; every year some of the old capital is paid back with interest, after it has done its work of increasing production and making business more brisk and profitable; and what we contend is that this relationship between England and India is mutually beneficial to both countries, and ought not to be set down at the head of the long list of Indian grievances.

Here are Mr. Knight's criticisms on another statement in our pamphlet:—

"I. That 'the Bombay merchant with his ten or twenty thousand a year pays absolutely in indirect taxes no larger a sum than the working man who with difficulty earns his ten or twelve pounds a year.' (page 6.)

"Let us see. The amount of indirect taxation paid by this working man earning £10 or £12 a year in Bombay, is simply the contribution which he makes to the salt tax, which in Bombay is about 5 annas per head per year, and 5 per cent. in the bit of cloth which he wears, if it happens to be of foreign manufacture; for if of domestic it pays nothing. The total contribution of the class he represents will therefore be about 1 rupee or 2s. per head per year. The English merchant of Bombay, on the other hand, who is affirmed to pay 'absolutely the same as this class and no more, will be a very curious merchant indeed, if he escapes from a contribution of £100 a year in the way of indirect taxes. Thus he has to pay 7½ per cent. on all the tea, sugar, coffee, and oilman's stores consumed in his house; the same rate on every article of clothing he puts on from head to foot; the same on every dose of medicine he takes; on every bit of glass or crockery on his table; on the matting on his floor; the paint on his walls; the watch in his pocket; the jewellery on his wife; the stationery in his office; and the very ingredients of the dishes on his table; and finally on his beer, three pence a dozen: on the wines he drinks six shillings; and the spirits, twelve; and ten per cent. on his pipe."

It will be observed that, while we drew a contrast between "the Bombay merchant" and the coolie—the context clearly showing that we were thinking of the native merchant, of whom we said, "He cannot consume much more salt than "the poorest labourer; he rarely drinks spiri-"tuous liquors; and the fine and costly clothing "which distinguishes his dress from that of the "peasant is usually of native and untaxed manufacture,"—Mr. Knight calmly changes the phrase into "the *English* merchant of Bombay." Well, let him have his way. What does his own long enumeration of indirect taxes on the English merchant amount to? (By the way, he forgets that the peasant pays an excise duty on spirits and opium, as well as taxes on salt and clothing.) Can Mr. Knight be serious in speaking of the merchant's "contribution of £100 a "year." Why, all the customs' duties of India, import and export, only amount to 2½ millions a year—so mere a *bagatelle* that Mr. Knight himself has proposed to abolish such duties altogether. The import duties in the Bombay Presidency come to about 70 lacs a year; and, if any one reflects that this amount is collected on the foreign goods of all kinds consumed by probably 30 or 40 millions of people, he will be able to judge if the proportion paid by European merchants must not be quite insignificant. The preposterous estimate made by Mr. Knight of the comparative pressure of Imperial taxation on the rich and the poor is worthy of the man who had the impudence to tell the Bombay Justices lately that his carriage and horses were a necessary of life to him, and that the trade of the town ought to be further taxed to enable him to maintain them.

Having thus dealt with the particular misstatements in the *Economist's* article, we come now to the more general and sweeping charge which is expressed in these words:—

"Mr. Maclean is *not* an honest writer. He unhappily regards journalism in India as a farce, and has ever done so, and the result is, that he has done almost nothing in his profession but attempt to hinder the truth from being discerned."

Modern readers may require to be told that this unhappy phrase, "Journalism in India is a farce," was used by us once in the *Bombay Saturday Review* in the days before the Flood (of 1864)—happy days in which the demon of speculation had not yet entered into and spoilt the place, and in which it was still possible for one to get a good deal of fun out of life even in Bombay. Mr. Knight was already in those days "an earnest man, Sir," who never laughed himself or could understand why any one else laughed at him, and who held firmly to the faith that it is out of the question for any man to have sincere convictions unless he is always proclaiming his own virtues from the house-tops and making merchandize of his earnestness in the press and at public meetings. We own, with a contrite heart, that we used to take a keen delight in ridiculing these high pretensions; and, when Mr. Knight strove to make us his accomplice in advertising one another as a pair of intellectual giants whose writings ought to take rank among the masterpieces of human wit and wisdom, we did once, in a moment of impulsive frankness, yielding to that spirit of self-mockery to which no *dishonest* writer would ever give way, exclaim—"Well, after all, what a farce this In-"dian journalism is!" We have always had too good an opinion of our own merits—and, for that matter, of Mr. Knight's too—not to have felt very angry if anybody else had said a thing of this kind; and we had, of course, no idea that our words would be taken seriously. But there is no fool like your earnest fool. Mr. Knight is a man of remarkable ingenuity of mind and great fervour of expression; he is a clever journalist and would make a capital street preacher; but he has no more judgment or common sense than a child. His utter want of self-control and absurd intolerance give a grotesque air to all his public performances. There is never any pause or break in the flowing tide of his self-complacency; and we might suppose that he had never said or done anything in his life to be ashamed of, or written a line he would wish to see blotted. But, as for his opponents, each one of them is an incarnation of wickedness, and to the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* is assigned the bad pre-eminence among the band of evil spirits appointed to torment him. One would think Mr. Knight was afflicted with a mental colour-blindness, so incapable is he of distinguishing the lights and shades of human nature, or of making allowance for the various motives that from time to time sway the conduct of that whimsical compound of contradictions called man. Laughter, which is a natural and wholesome thing, he holds in especial abhorrence. "Ah!" he cried out at a recent meeting of the Bench of Justices, when he was unfolding a whole budget of mare's nests, "you "may laugh, Sir; an earnest man would not "laugh, Sir." Did Mr. Knight never hear the story of a very earnest man laughing on almost as serious an occasion? Let him take his Carlyle, and read the account of Cromwell's burst of gaiety after he had signed the death warrant of Charles the First. Life is too short to be made one continuous tragedy of; and even "laughter "holding both his sides" need not always be heartless or thoughtless. If it be not profanation to quote, in such a connection, from the most exquisite lyric in the language, we would ask whether almost every one does not feel the truth as well as the beauty of Shelley's familiar lines—

> We look before and after,
> And pine for what is not;
> Our sincerest laughter
> With some pain is fraught;
> Our sweetest songs are those which tell of saddest thought.

Be that as it may, this "journalism is a farce" has served Mr. Knight as a weapon of offence to use against us in place of argument for so many long years that it ought to be nearly worn out now. Besides, to prove that our repentance for ever having printed it is sincere, we have been steadily trying for some time past now to become as serious a humbug as Mr. Knight himself; and we would appeal to our readers if it is not an age since we attempted to make them laugh either at ourselves or at anybody else. We trust that, by continuing in this course, we may succeed hereafter in earning the good opinion of Mr. Knight; and, in parting, to show him that, far from feeling any ill-will to him for the way he has spoken of us, we on the contrary take a sincere and tender interest in his welfare, we may assure him that we are deeply grieved to see such a man reduced to the position of a monthly nurse, paid by Government to supply the babes of the Civil Service with the spoon meat of a political economy skilfully medicated to suit their tender palates.

MR. CONNON'S letter on the conduct of business at the meetings of the Bench of Justices will be read with interest by the public. The Chairman of the Bench shows that he is not personally responsible for the "order rooted in disorder" of the meetings at which he presides. But we still maintain that it was unnecessary to put Captain Walshe's amendment a second time to the meeting. The principle of every code of rules for the management of public meetings is that, when any proposition has been distinctly affirmed on a division, that decision is irrevocable, and the proposition cannot be put again, otherwise progress would become impossible. When, therefore, a meeting is asked to vote on an amendment such as Captain Walshe's "Aye" or "No," and has voted "Aye," we say that under no conceivable system of rules for the conduct of business by reasonable beings can that identical proposition be again immediately submitted to the same meeting for acceptance or rejection. Mr. Connon's "reason" for submitting the amendment a second time as a substantive resolution is, we submit, inconsistent with his own ruling at Thursday's meeting; for, if it were not, why should he have refused to put Mr. Maxwell's and Captain Morland's amendments?

WE understand that Mr. Webster Biss, Acting Deputy Accountant General, will take the place of Dr. Cline on the Committee of Inquiry into Municipal affairs, it being found that Dr. Cline's time is already fully occupied with Departmental business.

THE following is one of the questions put in an examination paper for the Engineering College at Cooper's Hill:—"A perfectly inelastic young lady, weighing 7½ stone, skips 6 inches high 50 times: prove that the energy dissipated in this announcement, if properly directed, would arrest a thief, weighing 20 stone, running at the rate of 10 miles an hour."

CATTLE disease in a violent form has, we regret to hear, again broke out in Darjeeling.

THE Lahore Volunteers have applied to the Supreme Government to be armed with the Snider Rifle.

THE inhabitants of Oudh have submitted a petition to the Government of India, appealing against the enhanced rate at which Government opium is being sold in that province.

ON Tuesday last, several of the Calcutta Justices paid a visit of inspection to the Water Works at Pultah.

TWENTY-NINE petitions against further delay in the passing of the Brahmo Marriage Bill have now been forwarded to the Legislature.

AN Association "to expose Bengal social and political abases" has been started by some Calcutta Bengalees. Persons in the employ of Government are, it is said, not eligible for membership.

IT has been found necessary to stop the passenger as well as the goods traffic beyond Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is reported that two other small bridges have gone below Paroda.

MANY of the unfortunate native inhabitants of Chuckra, completely starved out of that station by the floods, are wandering about in a very miserable condition, and require something being done for them.

THE total of the contributions of native gentlemen to the Alfred Park, Allahabad, was up to Friday, Rs. 20,121. Of this, Rs. 6,000 was given by the Rajas of Jeypore, Vizianagram, and Dya, and Lalla Gya Pershad.

THAT the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Gowhatty on the 14th instant, and was at the former station on the 16th *en route* to Debrooghur. His Honor is said to be in a hurry to finish his inspectional tour, and to return to the Presidency.

THE Viceroy in Council, *Indian Daily News* says, has approved of the proposal made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for diminishing the charge for the carriage of camp equipage by rail when regiments are marching in relief.

THERE is a rumour in Madras at present—very likely to be incorrect, we should think—that all the British cavalry regiments of the Madras Presidency are to be sent home next year, and that for the future only infantry regiments will garrison this part of India.

THE *Indian Daily News* says there were five distinct shocks of earthquake felt on Tuesday morning between seven and nine o'clock, at intervals of a quarter of an hour. This was in Calcutta, we presume. The movement seemed to be from north to south.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is suffering from cataract in one eye, and it is said he has determined to undergo an operation for its removal, and that Dr. N. C. Macnamara, Professor of Opthalmic Surgery at the Medical College, will be asked to perform the operation.

IN Madras there is already a story afloat among the lower class of natives, that the object of the contemplated census is to enable Government to count the mouths of its subjects, and decide how much per annum each shall have to pay the State for the privilege of drinking water!

A RESOLUTION has recently been passed by the Government of India in the Financial Department, authorising revised arrangements for the appointment, from among the Junior Civilians, of Private Secretaries to the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

IN consequence of the heavy charges of certain dak companies, a suggestion has been made to the Bengal Government that the Quartermaster General should enter into a contract or annual agreement with some of the dak companies for the conveyance, at fixed rates, of officers entitled to passage at Government expense.

THE Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance is said to have called for from the India Government, amongst other information, a statement showing the rise or fall in the value of agricultural produce, and the prices of provisions in the several presidencies and provinces of India in each year during the last ten years.

THE ex-Minister of the ex-King of Oudh is expected in Lucknow. According to the *Lucknow Times*, "he durst not venture here, because of the burst of popular indignation that is sure to meet him in every street, the poor gentleman being supposed to have been the sole cause of the annexation of Oudh. Even at Cawnpore, it is said, he is not safe against popular demonstrations of an insulting nature."

THE Bengal Secretariat accounts appear to be in a very unsatisfactory condition. A Calcutta contemporary hears that the Government of Bengal, in the Revenue Department, has requested the Accountant-General of Bengal to depute a European accountant to adjust the discrepancies in the accounts of the Secretariat for several years past. Mr. Clark, of the Bengal Accountant Office, will, it is said, be the European deputed.

THE following striking instance of the affection of the native for his pice is given by the *Pioneer*:—"A cultivator, not a poor man as cultivators go, had cause to cross the river Kutna, in the Kheree district. A ferry was at hand, price of passage one pice, but he knew that somewhere about there was for, so, in spite of warning, he stepped into the water. Before he was half-way across he was pulled down by a crocodile."

A NEW set of postage rules for official correspondence, drawn up by the Post Office authorities, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and will shortly come into effect. We believe that franking is to be abolished, except as regards the Secretariat, and that all letters are to bear service stamps, or, if addressed to individuals on their personal concerns, are to go "service bearing," *i.e.* the addressee is to pay the postage, but not at an enhanced rate. The scheme, it is hoped, will prove simple and economical.

A MUNSIF constructed native boat was not long ago driven on to one of the Maldive Islands, where the passengers and crew, in all sixteen persons, were picked up by the steamer Aranyee, and brought into Rangoon. The castaways state that they were caught in a gale when crossing from one island to another, were driven out into the Bay of Bengal, there knocked about *for three months*, and finally blown back on to the Maldives. While in the Bay they subsisted on the cocoanuts with which their boat was loaded.

THE Special Committee of the Calcutta Justices appointed to select the best design and make other arrangements for constructing the new Municipal Market have approved the design submitted by Mr. Baines, who has thus secured the proffered prize of one thousand rupees. Mr. Baines's plan, however, will not be adopted in its integrity, but will be modified in some of the details. The building contract has been given to Messrs. Burn and Co., on the condition that they will complete the whole in one year at a cost of three lakhs of rupees.

THE Madras Government lately ordered that the subordinate revenue officers in the mofussil should be directed to study the various grasses in their districts with the view of obtaining information likely to tend to an improved culture of grass. The answers have come in, but these show that the subordinate revenue officers, so far from proving themselves to be enthusiastic botanists, have done nothing in the matter. The tahsildars have now been ordered to collect, and send to Madras, about half a pound of seed of each variety of grass growing in their respective districts.

ON Tuesday morning the Calcutta Government Pleader announced to the Calcutta High Court that the Government had no opposition to make to its granting the application made on the previous day, that the sentence on Ameer Khan be suspended till the hearing of the appeal. In consequence of there being formed no Division Bench as yet to hear the appeals from the Patna district, the Officiating Chief Justice has intimated from the Bench that he and Mr. Justice Louis Jackson will hear Ameer Khan's appeal, which is likely to come on before the Court for hearing in a fortnight hence. Upon Mr. Ingram's application Ameer Khan has been allowed leave to be present in Court during the hearing of the appeal. Mr. Anstey is expected in Calcutta shortly as Ameer Khan's senior counsel. Mr. O'Kinealy, it seems, is now in Calcutta.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) learn on good authority that the Secretary of State for India is so dissatisfied with the little intelligence displayed in making up and classifying the Indian accounts, that it is his intention to send out to this country an official whose duty it will be to throw into an intelligible form the figures furnished to him by the several accountants, for transmission to England. Probably some, if not a large part of the difficulty at the India House to comprehend the accounts sent from India arises from an ignorance of the country, the sources of and the nature of its revenues, as well as the character of its multifarious expenditure. Still a great step will have been made if our accounts can be so rendered as to fall within the intelligence of His Grace and that of his Council.

THE district reports from Bengal for the week ended the 26th August state that in Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Patna, Rajshahye, Burdwan, Hooghly, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, and Sibsagar, the crops have been more or less injured by floods, whilst in several other districts the bhadoi crop has suffered from excessive rain. In Dinagepore, Julpigoree, Gowalparah, and Darjeeling, the crops are, on the contrary, suffering from want of rain. In the column for remarks it is mentioned that the flood of Monghyr is within three inches of that of 1857, the highest ever known; that at Godda there is much fever, rheumatism, and some cholera; and that an earthquake occurred at Nowgong on the 17th instant, at 9½ A.M. Out of the sixty districts from which returns are received these are the only ones on which any remarks have been made.

ANOTHER ENGLISH PRINCE COMING TO INDIA.

THE *Englishman* hears that amongst the distinguished visitors who will honour India with their presence during the ensuing cold season will be His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, who will be the guest of His Excellency Lord Mayo. His Royal Highness will, it is said, be attended by Colonel Sir Garnet Wolsley, late Deputy Quartermaster General in Canada, and Captain Hozier.

THE INSTALLATION BALL AT BARODA.

H. H. MALHARRAO, the new Gaekwar of Baroda, to accord him his conventional title, gave a grand Ball to the European community of Guzerat on the 27th inst., which seems to have been a very brilliant affair. A correspondent, who was present, thus describes it:—

"The installation ball at Baroda" was a decided success. It was not held, as in the former Gaekwar's time, at the Makerpura Palace, which is about five miles outside the city, but in the Moti Bagh Palace, in the city, which, if not so splendid, is very much easier to get at, and is amply large enough for the purpose. The guests were numerous—Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad, all sending in gay and gallant contingents, so that quiet Baroda, for four or five days, fairly ran over with visitors. The hospitable dwellers in camp were all indented upon for beds, and, in many cases, the incomers overflowed into the compounds, and had to be quartered in tents. The kind-hearted Resident, Colonel Barr, had a crush of people according to his wont at the Residency, where a very happy party were assembled, and here the compound had the appearance of being in training for a camp of exercise, so great was the expanse of canvas stretched over it for extra accommodation. The Gaekwar himself must have gone to expense without stint in his desire to make his first public entertainment to the "*gora logue*" go off successfully. From the camp to the city the road had been all watered, and levelled, and lighted, and the first illuminated arch once passed, the remainder of the drive afforded a really splendid spectacle. The guests at this point all formed in procession, the Resident's carriage, drawn by four dashing horses, and surrounded by the body-guard, leading the way, and drove at a smart pace along the noiseless road between glittering walls, formed by trellis work, seven or eight feet high, covered with some curious sparkling material, and hung about with innumerable lamps, by the light of which were distinguished the

THE ADMINISTRATION OF JINJEERA

From the Collector and Political Agent, Colaba, to the Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay,—dated Colaba, Collector's Office, Sagurgur, 26th May 1871.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my Administration report for the State of Jinjeera for the year 1870-71.

2. The year under report has been an eventful one in the annals of Jinjeera.

3. At the commencement of the year His Excellency the Nawab, whose relations with the Political Agent at Jinjeera had not latterly been very cordial, was absent from his State in Bombay, with the intention of being present at the reception of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

4. As instances of the want of cordiality and good-will on the part of the Nawab, the following will suffice :—

On 9th April, Mr. Larcom complained of the difficulty in obtaining supplies, and of the Nawab's indisposition to render him assistance.

On 12th April, Mr. Larcom reported that the Nawab had dismissed Ghoolam Hoosein, the vakeel appointed to transact business between him and the Political Agent, and also all other officials with whom Mr. Larcom had come in contact either officially or otherwise.

On the 11th May, Mr. Larcom reported that the Nawab had ordered his officers to abstain altogether from magisterial and police duties, thereby greatly impeding the Political Agent, Jinjeera, in his performance of the same. At his departure for Bombay, the Nawab treated Mr. Larcom with decided discourtesy.

In all these cases remonstrances were addressed to the Nawab.

5. On 12th April, while Mr. Larcom was on a visit to the Fort of Jinjeera, two women, declaring themselves to be British subjects, detained against their will, threw themselves on Mr Larcom's protection, which was of course accorded. From their statements it appeared that about ten other women were similarly detained. This statement was never proved, though all possible means were taken at a later period to test its accuracy.

6. For some time previous to the Nawab's departure to Bombay, there had been a gradually increasing dissatisfaction among the principal Sidi Sirdars and others with the Nawab's misgovernment, which had in their opinion lowered the importance of the State, by being the cause of the judicial jurisdiction being taken away. They also were dissatisfied with the refusal of the Nawab to admit them to a share in his counsels, with his employment of Hindoos to the exclusion of Mahomedans and with certain of his favourites. This dissatisfaction was increased by the Nawab's lengthened absence in Bombay, by his having dismissed them from all offices of trust and honour, and by his lavish expenditure of State revenues on his own account in Bombay instead of in Jinjeera.

7. All these grounds of complaint were set forth in a representation addressed to Mr. Larcom by five of the principal Sirdars bearing date 10th Safor 1287 Hijri, and forwarded by that officer on 17th May 1870.

8. Without waiting for a reply to this document, the Sidi Sirdars on the 21st May took the law into their own hands, closed the gates of the fort, and issued a proclamation, declaring Sidi Ibrahim Khan to be no longer Nawáb, and electing in his stead his son, Sidi Ahmed Khan, a boy of twelve years of age, to be Nawab. These proceedings were perfectly peaceful, there being no opposition whatever. The Political Agent, Jinjeera, was absent at the time on duty. He does not appear, though aware of the existing discontent, to have anticipated the movement in the least, being aware that the Sirdars had represented their grievances to Government.

9. In consequence of these occurrences, Government appointed Mr. Havelock, C.S., to be Special Commissioner to enquire into the alleged charges of misgovernment brought against the Nawab; and also into the justice of the claims of the Sidi Sirdars to participate in the government of the State. Government also notified their intention of assuming the temporary administration of the State pending the decision of these questions. The Political Agent, Colaba, was directed to accompany the Special Commissioner to Jinjeera, and both proceed thither, after some delay on account of the weather, in Her Majesty's steamer Dalhousie on the 25th June 1870 with an escort of 100 men and two officers and an Assistant Surgeon of Her Majesty's 22nd Regiment N.I.

10. On arrival at Jinjeera, Mr. Havelock ordered Sidi Hoosein Jaburtee, the principal of the revolted Sirdars, and grandfather of the boy Sidi Ahmed, who had been raised to the gadee, to leave the State within thirty hours, and issued a proclamation announcing that the British Government took the State under its temporary management. The Political Agent, Colaba, who was appointed to superintend the State for the time, named, as karbharee, Mr. Hurree Bulwunt (who had some previous experience of native States) on a salary of Rs. 200, and allowed him an establishment costing Rs. 49 per mensem—the total cost to be defrayed by the Jinjeera State. These arrangements were approved of by the Special Commissioner. The judicial duties of the State remained as previously with the Political Agent, Jinjeera (Mr. Larcom), subordinate to the Political Agent, Colaba.

11. The instructions given to the karbharee for his guidance were as follows :—

To collect all outstanding balances of revenue for the previous year, to discontinue all new allowances granted by the rebel Sirdars, and to suspend payments of all those discontinued by them, to remove all officials newly appointed by them, and to reappoint all those removed by them. He was further ordered to continue the existing system of management as far as possible. These instructions were approved of by the Special Commissioner.

12. The Special Commissioner was chiefly occupied during his stay at Jinjeera in investigating any cases of alleged oppression on the part of the Nawab's government, which the Sirdars were able to bring forward supported by evidence. The Nawab was not represented during this investigation because he did not trust any one to represent him.

13. The opportunity was also taken to ascertain as far as was possible that no female British subjects were detained in the fort against their will. None came forward, though steps had been taken to warn those supposed to be desirous of escape that an opportunity of claiming the protection of British officials would be afforded them on a certain day. The females supposed to be detained were not in confinement, but were at large within the fort as household servants, and therefore, if they had desired, they might have availed themselves of this opportunity. None did they do so.

14. The administration of the revenues of the state by the karbharee was not distinguished by any event of importance. He gave general satisfaction by his impartial and prompt decisions, and there was not a rumour of any sort affecting his character for integrity. The Nawab on his return to the State evinced his appreciation of his services by retaining him in his private service with the approval of Government for a further period of two and a-half months.

15. On the 17th November 1870, the Government, after consideration of Mr. Havelock's report, offered to reinstate the Nawab in the administration of the State subject to certain conditions.

16. These were briefly as follows :—

1. To follow the advice of the British Government in all important matters.
2. To defray the expenses of the Agency.
3. To give an proper assistance to the Political Agent, and his assistance in the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction vested in them, and for this purpose to appoint a competent magisterial officer exercising the power of first class subordinate magistrate.
4. To maintain an efficient police force—the officer in charge to be the assistant for police purposes of the Nawab's magisterial officer.
5. To draw up a code of rules for the assessment and realization of the revenue.
6. To appoint a tutor for the education of his son, Sidi Ahmed Khan.
7. To submit to the arbitration of the Political Agent, subject to the confirmation of Government, all claims against Sidi Hoossein Jaburtee and others in connection with the late usurpation; and also all counterclaims against the Nawab.
8. To dismiss Rajee Mahomed Thangay, and not to re-employ him either in a public or private capacity.

17. The Nawab having on 7th December accepted these conditions, the Political Agent, Colaba, was on 8th December ordered to proceed to Bombay to make arrangements for the return of His Excellency the Nawab of Jinjeera.

18. The Nawab, accompanied by the Political Agent, Colaba, reached Jinjeera on the 21st December at 5 P.M. He postponed his entry into the fort until 4 P.M. on the 23rd, which being the Eed of Ramzan, he considered an auspicious day. He was escorted into the fort by the Political Agent, Colaba, and Mr. Larcom, the Assistant Political Agent, Jinjeera, a guard of honour of fifty men from the 21st Regiment N. I., under Captain Leacock, being in attendance. The Nawab was received with every mark of respect and rejoicing, and everything went off satisfactorily. He was accompanied by his three sons, his son Ahmed Khan being dressed in a manner to indicate the Nawab's especial affection for him.

19. The Nawab took back with him to Jinjeera a body of fifty men, armed with very inferior fire-locks. This it was understood, when leaving Bombay, were to form the nucleus of the new police, but it soon became evident that it was the intention of those around him, intended them as a body-guard. They have now nearly all left him, being dissatisfied with their pay.

20. The Nawab also took back with him a magisterial officer by name Atmaram Damodhur, whose appointment on probation for six months I had agreed to. He appears to be doing well. The tutor appointed by the Nawab was approved of also on probation. I have not yet had any report as to whether he is giving satisfaction, but I trust shortly to satisfy myself on this point, and submit a report to Government.

21. After the installation of the Nawab, the accounts for the period of British administration were closed, and the balances in the treasury (which were very small owing to its not being the season of collection) handed over to the Nawab.

22. On an examination of the accounts previous to this period, it was found that the Sidi Sirdars had during their period of usurped authority expended the sum of Rs. 13,497-11, Jinjeera currency, on objects not connected with the necessary management of the State or authorized by custom. This included some deficit in the accounts.

23. The Nawab having resumed all the villages held on khotee tenure by the Sidi Sirdars and stopped all allowances hitherto drawn by them from the treasury, they have no means of meeting these liabilities.

24. Government have passed orders on this matter, informing the Nawab of their views.

25. The detachment of British troops at Jinjeera was reduced in January to 35 men, a still further reduction is proposed—a smaller number being considered sufficient to furnish the Assistant Political Agent's guard.

26. Statements are appended showing the amount of crime during the past year in the Jinjeera State, and the manner in which the offences were disposed of.

27. The strength of the police is as follows :—1 chief constable, 51 constables. They are distributed among 19 police posts.

28. During the administration of the karbharee, *i. e.*, from 27th June 1870 to 23rd January 1871 he tried 56 civil suits, none of his decisions were appealed against. He decided 42 cases in favour of plaintiffs; 14 in favour of the defendants.

29. I regret that the submission of this report has been delayed somewhat by the difficulty in obtaining the necessary statistics from the malnalcurries in the Jinjeera State.—I have, &c.,

N. W. DUFF,
Collector and Political Agent, Colaba.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this report and of Mr. Duff's report regarding the Nawab's treatment of the Sidi Sirdars, together with the Government resolutions thereupon, may be sent to the Government of India and to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

2. Next year a more complete report on the judicial administration as conducted by the Assistant Political Agent will be expected. The statistical details should be arranged on the plan adopted in British districts.

3. The Political Agent should, as opportunity offers, give friendly advice to His Excellency the Nawab with a view to something being done for education and public works in Jinjeera State.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AKULKOTE STATE.

THE Acting Collector and Political Agent, Sholapoor, No. 1,476, dated the 13th June 1871,

Submits the Administration Report of the Akulcote State for the past year.

Expresses hope that the results shown will be considered satisfactory, and adds that the causes of delay in submitting the report are explained in Colonel Baumgartner's last paragraph.

RESOLUTION.—The continued progress made by the Political Superintendent towards the liquidation of the State debts, and the revision of the survey rates, introduced experimentally in 1869-70, form the main features in the general administration of the Akulkote State during the past year. The former operation was somewhat retarded by the extraordinary expenses of Rs. 25,000 incurred upon the marriage of the late Raja's eldest daughter. The assessment rates, which were pitched too low, have been increased so as to raise the rental to the sum of Rs. 2,15,784. This increase is needed for the remuneration of the patells and koolkurnees; but the abolition of the State and the Raja's private hucks and babs will more than compensate the cultivators for their extra payments, whilst the absence of the interference in their private affairs, which the collection of these hucks occasioned, cannot but effect a material improvement in their condition.

2. The progress of business effected in the three Civil courts is very creditable to the officers who have been newly appointed to preside over them.

3. It is to be hoped that the changes which the Political Superintendent has effected in the police force will tend to diminish the amount of crime in the State, and to the recovery of a larger percentage of stolen property.

4. The statistics of education show an advance both in the number of schools and of pupils. In future the Political Superintendent should report the average monthly attendance at each school, as any conclusions founded upon the aggregate attendance on a particular day are liable to be fallacious.

5. Government regret that with a generally plenteous harvest the cotton crops should have been a total failure. In the previous year 17,109 acres were under cotton cultivation, and last year only 9,607 appear to have been sown with it. The failure of two successive years' crops will doubtless exercise an injurious effect upon the future development of this particular class of cultivation.

6. Since the death of His Highness the late Raja, the administration in all its branches has been carried on by Lieutenant-Colonel Baumgartner, who has now had considerable experience in the affairs of the jagheer. The Political Agent, Sholapoor, may, therefore, be relieved of the duty of supervision, and the Political Superintendent may for the future correspond direct with Government.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE SAVANOOR STATE.

THE Collector and Political Agent, Dharwar, No. 1,258 dated the 24th June 1871,

Submits his General administration Reportof the Savanoor State for the year 1870-71.

RESOLUTION.—The progress that has been made in the administration of the Savanoor State during the short time that it has been under the management of the Collector and Political Agent of Dharwar is marked. The events of the last year have put it upon a level with the most advanced portions of the surrounding British districts. The revenue survey completed in the previous year has worked well, and steps have been taken towards a settlement of inams. Portions of the Luxmeshwar and Guduk road, from which important results are expected, have been opened for traffic; the town of Savanoor has been improved, and overgrown prickly-pear has been removed. In addition to these minor improvements, a detailed city survey is being executed, an advantage possessed by no other Deccan or Southern Maratha city. Notwithstanding all that has been effected, the income of the State shows an increase over its expenditure of Rs. 24,942. Its resources will be still further augmented when the forest preserves yield a full return to the outlay which has been made upon them.

2. The most important reform that remains consists in the re-organization of the police force, which is at present inadequate for the protection of the town. The Political Agent should at an early date submit a report indicating how he proposes to strengthen the existing force.

3. Public irrigational work at Sidapoor and the drainage scheme at Savanoor are useful works which will occupy the early attention of the Political Agent.

4. From the Civil returns it appears that only 38 suits out of a total of 113 were determined. The cause of this delay is explained, and Government hope that the newly-appointed Principal Sudder Ameen will use his best endeavours to diminish the arrears.

5. The statistics of crime exhibit 93 offences, and in the year there were 51 trials. The discrepancy between paragraph 17 of the report and appendix C, column 22, in reference to this point should be explained by the Political Agent.

6. The success which has attended the establishment of a school at Savanoor is highly satisfactory. The recent changes which have been sanctioned will, it is hoped, conduce to even greater results in the present year.

7. Mr. Robertson should be informed that Government view with approval the careful attention he has given to the affairs of this jagheer.

BOMBAY.

DACOITY.—The other day a dacoity was committed in a village belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghud.

MR. ATMARAM BHICKAJEE, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Oomrawutee, has been invested with the powers of a full-power magistrate.

GOANESE SOLDIERS.—A number of Goanese soldiers, with their arms, arrived in Bombay from Goa on Friday last, and left for Damaun on the following day.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—A new building, situated at Tardeo, now in course of erection and nearly completed, gave way on Friday afternoon, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

DROWNED IN THE HARBOUR.—Alana Bhow, a calasee on board the Cotia Luckmipursad, accidentally fell overboard on Friday. Efforts were made to save him, but without effect.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Friday a Mahomedan woman named Khuteeza, a prostitute, took a quantity of opium with the object of committing suicide. She was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

HEAVY FINE.—A Bhattia named Veer Lalljee was fined the other day by a native magistrate at Rajcote in the sum of Rs. 4,500 for selling larger quantities of opium to several persons than he was authorized by his licence to sell.

I'TTYWAR.—A short time ago four dacoits were committed to the Sessions Court for committing dacoity in a village in the Bantwa talooka. Three of them were acquitted; and the other was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.—James Burns, a European, was charged before Mr. Connon, on Saturday, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any employment or visible means of subsistence. He was ordered to be sent to the work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A DISHONEST POLICEMAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Amjut Ali, a police peon in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was charged with stealing four and a half yards of canvas, the property of the company, and was, on conviction, sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held on Friday, at Shaik Ali Junjeekur Street, on the body of Maljee Kairia, a fisherman. Deceased lived alone in a room on the first storey of a house in Coolywada, and on Friday morning was found hanging from the beam of the roof, and dead. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging himself.

EXTORTING CONFESSIONS.—A few days ago a robbery having been committed at Moorlee, in the Kattywar province, a person was arrested on suspicion, and with a view to extort confessions from him, he was cruelly tortured by the police, so much so, that he afterwards committed suicide by throwing himself from a height. The persons who had assaulted him have been committed to the Sessions Court.

POONA ASSEMBLIES.—The second Assembly will be held at the bungalow lately occupied by Lord Napier of Magdala, on Monday next. Dancing to commence at half-past nine in the evening. The *Poona Observer* hopes that this second meeting will be as satisfactory and congenial as was the first, and we hope that the "objectionable few" will not annoy the fair sex. Who are the "objectionable few?"

A NATIVE WOMAN REWARDED.—About two months ago a gang of dacoits entered the house of a Hindoo at Jeytpoor, and looted him of all his property. By the exertions of a native woman four of the offenders were arrested, and after due investigation were committed to the Sessions, where they were convicted and severely sentenced. We now hear that the woman received a reward from Government of Rs. 100 for her exertions in bringing the offenders to justice.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—About a fortnight ago a bricklayer, named Peerajee Shivoo, was most brutally assaulted at the corner of the 11th Street, Camatespoora, by three persons named respectively Ellapa bin Ellapa, Balloo Cooshna, and Saigia Balloo. The man was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he now lies in so precarious a state that Mr. Nana Morojee attended the hospital on Friday, and took his deposition. The assailants are now in custody of the police.

SURAT COLLECTORATE.—We learn from the weather report of the Surat collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th August, that the weather had been good. The jarayet crops were in good condition in all the talookas except in Oolpar, where there had been very little rain. In some of the talookas the rice crop was reported to be suffering for want of rain, and some of the cultivators of Bardolee had commenced to sow jarayet crop in rice lands. The public health was reported to be good, except in Chicklee, where fever was prevalent. Cattle were free from disease.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Dr. Hewlett, coroner, held an inquest on Friday at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of Ramkrushna Juggonnath, a student of the Grant Medical College. On Tuesday evening last deceased was performing "golant," a native kind of gymnastic exercise, when suddenly his arms bent under him, his head came forcibly on to the ground, and he struck himself on the forehead. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Friday. The jury came to the conclusion that the man's death was caused by a concussion of the spinal cord—the result of an injury accidentally received.

THE MORTALITY IN THE CITY OF POONA.—The mortality in the city of Poona during the month of August is two hundred and fourteen, including men, women, and children, by dysentery and fever.—*Poona Observer.*

POONA FOX HOUNDS.—The Poona fox hounds meet this morning at 5-15 at the Singhur and Mahableshwur Cross Roads; and on Friday, at half-past four in the afternoon, at Holkar's Bridge.—*Id.*

RAIN.—We are glad to state that a heavy rain has fallen at Sattara on Wednesday last, and extended as far as Kikwee, about twenty miles from Poona; also we understand that rain has fallen at Indapoor, in the Sholapoor collectorate.—*Id.*

MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., commanding P. D. A., accompanied by his Aid-de-Camp and the Assistant Adjutant-General returned from tour of inspection from Ahmednuggur yesterday morning, and assumed command of the station from Colonel S. Whitehill. The Royal Artillery at Kirkee fired the usual salute.—*Id.*

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Since our last issue the weather during the day became very warm, on Thursday heavy clouds were seen in every direction, and vivid lightning yesterday morning between the hours of three and four o'clock, we were blessed with a good fal of rain, which lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour, and the morning was clear, but in the middle of the day it became very warm, at quarter-past three o'clock very heavy rain fell, and continued till about 5 o'clock with such force, that the thick mud of the roads was all washed off. The water at the Bund has considerably risen. Rain, we are informed, has fallen at Goolburgha, in the Sholapoor and Ahmednuggur collectorates, and heavy rain has fallen on the Ghauts. We are glad to state that on account of the fall of rain on Wednesday and yesterday, the grain-dealers have reduced their rates from two to one rupee a pulla. Thick clouds were observed up to the time we went to press, and we expect another heavy downpour.—*Id.*

RAIN-FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Fort.		Colaba.		Byculla.	
	Ft.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Aug. 27th Sunday	0	11	0	22	0	0
„ 28th Monday	0	0	0	3	0	13
„ 29th Tuesday	0	38	0	22	0	28
„ 30th Wednesday	0	60	0	56	0	30
„ 31st Thursday	3	72	4	64	3	22
Sept. 1st Friday	2	17	3	49	3	25
„ 2nd Saturday	0	16	0	74	0	30
For the week	7	15	9	99	7	48
Previously registered	29	93	25	62	35	31
Grand Total	37	8	35	52	42	79

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 3rd Sept, 10-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light southerly, thermometer 78, barometer 29-92, rainfall 32 cents.

VINGORLA, 3rd Sept, 11-40 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 82, rainfall 18 cents.

A STRANGE CASE OF THEFT.

ON the 16th of March last, a Bania resident of Suda shewghud, in Carwar, named Brijlal Ghelashaw, had stolen from one of his boxes currency notes and certain ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000. Brijlal fortunately had a memo. of the numbers of the notes, and this he forwarded to the Currency Department, Bombay. A few days ago a Bhattia went to the Currency office to cash a note for Rs. 500, which was one of those which had belonged to Brijlal. The Bhattia was at once arrested and made over to the police; and on being questioned by the police as to how he got the note, he stated that a Chinaman named Aploo Yang, who had purchased about thirty tolas of opium, had given him the same. Upon this the police arrested the Chinaman, who confessed having in conjunction with two other Chinamen, who at present lived at Sudashewgur, committed the theft.

HIGH COURT.—4TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

233-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rustomjee Hormusjee *v* Eduljee Hormusjee—Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

551—70—Manisty and Fletcher—Bharmul Purbut *v* G. F. Pim and others—Dallas and Lynch.

736-70—Dallas and Lynch—Clara Bordier and others *v* Jamsetjee Furdoonjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

627-70—In Person—Dhunjeebhoy Espandiarjee *v* the Acting Commissioner of Customs.

631-70—Shapoorjee and Thackurdas—Hajee Salay Mahomed Hajee *v* Hajee Adam Hajee and others—Dallas and Lynch.

637-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Purshotum Mouvjee *v* Treeumjee Currumsey—Dallas and Lynch.

639-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee Jakaria Hajee and others *v* Venoobaee, widow—Janardhan Gopall.

229-6. -C. Tyabjee—Reginald Hankey and others *v* Vassoo Jaitha—Leathes and Crawford.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Shaw Jaitha Bhoga *v* Narton Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. CASHMERE, Captain James Avern, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and eleven deck passengers.

THE SHIP LADY ROWENA, 1,181 tons, Captain W. Copeland, arrived on the 2nd instant from Shields with a cargo of 1,727 tons and 16 cwts. of coals. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

THE s. s. PEARL, Captain W. Morris, sailed on the 2nd instant for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Carwar—Mr. and Mrs. Pratt. For Rutnagherry—Three ladies, and twenty-one deck passengers.

THE S. S. WIDGEON was in collision at midnight, July 10th, off Plymouth with the steamer Madagascar bound to Quebec. The former foundered at 3 A.M. and the latter at 5-30 A.M. Some of the men of the crews arrived at Plymouth.

WITH reference to a para. in our issue of Saturday, reporting that a large number of cotton bales marked "Nicol," "Clason," &c., had been picked up in the English Channel, we are informed that the above bales have been traced and found to have been re-shipped at Liverpool on board the steamer Widgeon for Rotterdam, Havre, &c.

PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on Wednesday per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Sumatra :—

From Calcutta to Madras—Mr Walls, Mr J McCovey and Mr Fink, and three natives.

From Calcutta to Galle—Mr J Thomson.

From Calcutta to Melbourne—Mr J W Hallifax, Mr James, and Mr G Johnson.

From Calcutta to Southampton—Mrs Catliff, two infants and ayah, Mr T B Hardiege, Baboo Aghor Nath Chattopadhyoy and Baboo Sree Nauth Dutt.

The Sumatra sailed the same evening, taking the following passengers :—

From Madras to Southampton—Mr N E Pogson, Mrs St John, child, two infants, one European and one native servant.

From Madras to Singapore—One released Chinese convict.

From Madras to Sydney—Mr B C Bailey and Mr T R M Bence.

PASSENGERS FOR MADRAS.

PER S.S. ARABIA, which arrived on Tuesday :—

From Rangoon to Madras—Major Shaw, Apothecary Bath and one Hospital Assistant, Mrs Daniels and infant, Mrs Collins and child, and military details.

From Vizagapatam to Madras—Mr and Mrs Fraser, Mrs Rowlandson, Colonel F Moberly, Mr Rickett and two adults.

From Masulipatam to Madras—One European maid, Staff Sergeant Slate, wife and two children, one servant of Colonel Moberly, and one servant of Staff Sergeant Slate.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ON Wednesday last, the annual general meeting of the members of this popular Institute was held in the reading-room of the Institute. Mr. J. Macfarlane, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair.

Mr. Hurrychund Sudaswejee, the honorary secretary, opened the proceedings by reading the annual report of the directors for the year 1870-71, from which we take the following extracts :—

LIBRARY.—Under this head 104 works in 144 volumes exclusive of periodicals, have been purchased against 487 works in 648 volumes bought in the previous year. The decrease in works purchased is partly owing to the withdrawal of a standing order which Messrs. King King and Co. had for selecting and sending out books every month to the extent of Rs. 30, independent of those specially ordered by the directors, and the pecuniary difficulty in which the Institute was placed at the beginning of the Sessions also prevented any larger outlay for new books. Lately arrangements have been made with C. Mudie and Co. for second-hand books to be selected from their monthly catalogues. The directors have recently sent an order for 133 volumes on various subjects which they expect to receive shortly. Two sub-committees have been appointed: one to purchase such books as are of current interest in Bombay; and the other to make selections of books from Mudie's Monthly Catalogues. The number of volumes of specifications of patents including Indicies in the library up to date is 1,820. The number of books, periodicals, and newspapers issued during the year was as follows :—9,792 books or volumes; 5,092 periodicals; 1,154 newspapers. (After detailing the periodicals and newspapers added to the reading-room during the past year, the report goes on to say.) The committee of directors tender their best thanks to the Government of India, the Governments of Bombay, Madras, N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, the Director of Public Instruction, and several public societies for their gratuitous supplies of books, periodicals, and newspapers. On application to the Governments of Madras, N. W. P., and Punjab, for a great number of copies of all interesting publications, selections, and reports of their respective gazettes, the request was graciously complied with. The Government of Bengal, however, has replied to our application "that the Government is always ready to supply other local Governments with as many copies of official publications as they may think it desirable to ask for, for distribution within their jurisdiction; but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot undertake to decide on individual applications from other provinces of India. His Honor regrets, therefore, that he is unable on these grounds to comply with your application."

LECTURES.—The directors regret to state that the Government of India have withdrawn their sanction for the grant of Rs. 300 for the public lectures which have been delivered every session since 1838. The Government Resolution, No. 434 of 20th August 1870, states—"That as the object is one to which the imperial revenues cannot properly be assigned, the Government of India are unable to sanction a continuance of the grant." The committee of directors have, however, determined upon continuing the lectures every sessions; but instead of having six paid lectures they have reduced the number to four.

SESSIONS.—The sessions were opened by a lecture by the Rev. Robert Jardine on "Philosophical Problems and Tendencies of the Present Day," and was followed by three other lectures by gentlemen on the subjects named below :—Theodore Cooke, Esq., C.E., M.A., LL.B., Principal of the Poona Civil Engineering College, on "Electricity Induced Correct." Dr. J. Lalor, on the study of "Natural History, or General Physiology of Animals and Plants," with diagrams illustrating the subject. Rev. D. C. Boyd, M.A., on "Popular Tales."

BUILDING GRANT.—On the 21st of July last the president on behalf the committee wrote to the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor if any balance was available from the building grant, and if so, the probable time by which it would be placed at the disposal of the Institute. Government, in reply, forwarded copy of the Resolution S. W. 527, C. W., 1751 of 1870, dated 5th September 1870, which is as follows :—"The president of the Mechanics' Institute should be informed that there is no balance available from the building grant for the Mechanics' Institute." "The private contribution towards the building amounts to Rs. 80,000, and the building has cost considerably more than that sum."

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE INSTITUTE.—The financial statement of the past year shows the balance in hand at the commencement of the year was Rs. 318-14-5. The total receipts Rs. 10,241-6-4 and after deducting total expenditure of Rs. 9,030-7-7, a balance of Rs. 1,559-13-2 remained. At the close of the session in 1870 the balance in the hands of the treasurer amounted to Rs. 348-14-5, and he was scarcely in a position to meet the expenses incurred. This year was a busy one for purchase of furniture, notwithstanding the handsome donation of the Hon. A. D. Sassoon, C. S. I., of Rs. 4,000. The difficult position in which the Institute was placed was discussed at one of their monthly meetings, when it was resolved that the president be requested to write to several of the leading members of the community to join the Institute as life members. The call was promptly complied with, and the directors are glad to state that the financial position of the Institute is now sound, and is rapidly improving.

ACCOUNTS OF THE INSTITUTE.—The accounts of the Institute from 1st April 1870 to the end of March 1871 have been audited by Messrs. C. Denton and L. G. Hynes, and found correct. The list of members gives a total of 329 of all classes up to 31st March 1871. The directors take this opportunity of congratulating the members that several leading members, both Europeans and natives, have joined this Institution as members, and which raises the number of members shows a considerable increase over the past years, and they sincerely trust that the eligible position of the new Institute, and the many advantages which it affords, will lead to a great increase of life and senior members.

BERKLEY MEMORIAL.—Up to 31st March last Rs. 149-10 has been received on account of interest, which amount has been appropriated in "ordinary engineering and scientific books. The two Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,500, which were left with the Oriental Bank Corporation, were drawn and sold, and a bill of exchange for £140 has been purchased and forwarded to Mr. E. George Berkley for the late Mr. Berkley's bust. The interest received from the Oriental Bank Corporation on the two notes of Rs. 1,500 was Rs. 149-5 from 28th February 1869 to 31st August 1870.

VOTING LIST.—The voting list for office-bearers for the ensuing year having been scrutinized, the following has been found to be the result :—

President—A. T. Crawford, Esq., C.S.

Vice-Presidents—John Firth, Esq.; John Macfarlane, Esq.; Captain G. T. Robinson, Esq., I.N.

Directors—Charles Mathews, Esq.; J. H. Kipling, Esq.; Charles Jones, Esq.; J. F. Cleary, Esq.; George Macdonald, Esq.

Hon. Treasurer—J. Colebrook, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—Harrychund Sadaswejee, Esq.

The remainder of the report refers chiefly to the competition for the prizes annually offered by the Institute.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and thanking the president, vice-presidents, committee, secretary and other officers for their labours during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN then said—Gentlemen, after hearing the report which has just been read by our honorary secretary, it will not be expected that you should hear much more from me. There are, however, one or two matters referred to in the report and connected with the Institute, upon which I would take this opportunity to pass some slight remark; and in the first place you will, I am sure, be glad to observe with me that, with the increased accommodation which was lately provided for us by the munificence of Mr. Sassoon and Government, we have during the last session had a very considerable addition made to our list of members. For many years the list of members has remained with very slight variation (and that variation arising chiefly from the coming and going of members to and from Europe) at from 250 to 260, but during the last session our numbers have increased from 265, which was the number quoted in the last report, to 329, the number which has been quoted in this report, showing a gain of 64 members during the year, and I am happy to be able to inform you, gentlemen, that our numbers are still increasing. This seems to me to be a matter upon which the members of the Institute may well congratulate themselves as showing in the most satisfactory way that the institution is increasing both in popularity and usefulness. One of the most interesting matters connected with the institution is, as you are aware, the competition for the prizes which are annually offered; and the meetings which are held to consider the merits of the different objects sent in for competition often give occasion for discussions of a highly instructive nature. The directors are on all occasions desirous of being liberal with their prizes, and to do what is in their power to induce members to compete, and I think, I may say, that they join with me in expressing regret that during the past session no essay upon a scientific or mechanical subject, nor any model, was sent in competition for the silver medals reserved for those objects, although Captain Robinson, one of the vice-presidents of the Institute, had, as you have heard, offered in addition to the medal of the Institute a sum of Rs. 50 to the writer of the best essay upon one of the subjects which he had indicated, and which are mentioned in the report just read. I trust that during the session upon which we are now entering, we shall be better supplied. While upon the subject of the prizes, I beg to take this opportunity of stating that, with reference to the designs for native chalis sent in competition, there has been so much doubt as to the merits of the different designs that no final decision has yet been arrived at by the directors. There can, however, be no doubt that several, if not all, of those designs are works that exhibit both thought and skill, and that so far as the directors are concerned, the merits of those considered most deserving will not go unrecognised. It was intended that during the last session we should have periodical evening meetings, or re-unions, at which matters of interest to the members should be discussed. We had, I think, only one such meeting, and that was, if I am not mistaken, both interesting and successful. This year we hope to have more of them. I may here say that the directors would at all times be very glad to receive assistance from the members of the Institute in the selection and choice of subjects for discussion. As regards the lectures which are one of the features of the institution, and which have in their time been the medium by which both learned and popular disquisitions have been introduced to the public, they are, as you know, still well attended; but the directors find it much more easy to get lectures upon general subjects of popular interest than to get gentlemen to come forward with lectures upon some of those technical matters which, as in connexion with a mechanics' institute, they think might be fitly interspersed with the others. The directors would be glad if members would assist them in suggesting the names of gentlemen who would agree to lecture upon some of those subjects which are generally considered to be in keeping with the intention of an institute of this kind. In the report you will have observed that the grant which has hitherto been allowed us by the Government of India for lectures has been withdrawn as being one to which imperial revenues cannot properly be assigned. I do not think that there is any reason why we should not hope to have this grant, which has been stopped out of imperial revenues, sanctioned to us out of the revenues appertaining more especially to our own presidency. You will observe that in the Government of India has also recently been introduced what is called the decentralising system of finance; and I take it that our Governor in Council, who is no less a promoter of the cause of education than his predecessors, will, on the matter being properly represented to him, let us have the grant from out of the revenues which have been placed at his disposal. It always takes some little time to get a new place into perfect order; and I daresay some of you may have noticed that there are a good many designs and other drawings lying about in places where they ought not to be. Arrangements have been made for the hanging up of those, so that they may be ornamental and useful; and I trust that before our next annual meeting, that and some other little improvements may have been completed to give us in a greater degree than we have now, internal finish. (Applause.)

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

MHOW RACES.

COMMENCING ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH, 1871.

Stewards.—General Daly, C.B.; Colonel Fitzwygram, 15th Hussars; Lieut-Colonel Gibbard, R. H. A.; Captain Creagh, 59th Regiment; Major Bannerman, 3rd N. I.; Major Pöttinger, A. Q. M. G.

Hon. Sec.—Captain Briscoe, 15th Hussars.

RULES.

1. Western Indian Turf Club Rules to be in force unless otherwise provided for.
2. Penalties and allowances to date previous to the meeting.
3. Horses that have won Rs. 3,000, public money, to carry 10lbs. in addition to other penalties.
4. A course fee of Rs. 5 will be levied on each horse, galloway, or pony, exercised or ridden on the course after September 1st.
5. No carriage will be allowed on the course from this date until the meeting.
6. Any one riding in wrong colours will be fined Rs. 10.
7. Colours to be declared at time of starting declaration.
8. The starter will not wait for horses that are not at the post at the hour fixed for each race.
9. No horse or galloway allowed to start, whose owner has not subscribed Rs. 30 to the fund.
10. All entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary before 4 p.m. on the days mentioned.
11. Three horses belonging to different owners to start for each race, or public money will be withheld.
12. Declarations of starting to be made before 4 p. m. on the day before the race, at such place as the Honorary Secretary may appoint.
13. Professional Jockeys to carry 7lbs. extra.
14. In all races the second horse to save his stake.
15. Any one bringing a dog on the course after Sept.

HIGH COURT—APPELLATE SIDE.

Thursday, 10th August.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MELVILL and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF HINDOO LAW.

RUPCHUND HINDMULL, appellant, v. Rakhmabaee kom Sobharam, respondent.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared as pleader for appellant; Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas for the respondent.

The following elaborate judgment on an important point of Hindoo law, viz., whether an adoption by a Hindoo widow divests a person in whom property has vested, where that adoption is made without the consent of such person, was delivered by Mr. Justice Melvill:—

This is a suit to establish the plaintiff's right to attach certain property in execution of a decree against one Budridas. The decree was sought and obtained against Budridas, as heir of Sobharam and Anundram, and as manager of two firms, described as the firms of Nensukh Sobharam and Nensukh Anundram. The admitted facts of the case are these:—Anundram and Sobharam were brothers, undivided in interest. Anundram pre-deceased Sobharam, and both died without issue. Anundram left a widow, Surjabaee, who adopted Budridas, after the deaths of Anundram and Sobharam. Sobharam left a widow, Rukhmabaee, the defendant in the present case. Anundram and Sobharam had shops at Poona, Serroor, and other places; and after their death these shops continued to be carried on: that at Poona under the name of Nensukh Anundram; and that at Serroor under the title of Nensukh Sobharam. The debt for the payment of which the plaintiff's decree was obtained, was incurred by Budridas on account of the Poona shop; but the property which has been attached belongs to the shop at Serroor. In 1868 the plaintiff attached certain property in execution of this same decree. The attachment was raised on the application of Rukhmabaee, and the plaintiff brought no suit to establish his right. It has been contended for the defendant that the present suit is barred by the order passed in the former inquiry under section 246 of Act S of 1859. But as the order for raising the attachment was passed solely on the ground that the property then attached was not proved to be in the possession of the plaintiff's judgment-debtor, Budridas; it does not affect the question of the plaintiff's right to attach other property. The questions for determination are—1, whether Budridas, as the adopted son of Anundram, is owner of the attached property? and 2, if not, whether the property is liable to be attached and sold under a decree obtained against Budridas as manager of the firms of Nensukh Sobharam and Nensukh Anundram? On the death of Anundram, the whole family property vested in the brother Sobharam, and on Sobharam's death, his widow, Rukhmabaee, succeeded to the whole. The legal effect of a valid adoption by Anundram's widow would be to divest Rukhmabaee of the estate. It has been repeatedly held that adoption by a widow has a retrospective effect, and, relating back to the death of the deceased husband, entitles the adopted son to succeed to his estate, as the same stood at the date of his death. A son adopted by a widow is in the same position as a posthumous son, and may even set aside an alienation made by the widow to the prejudice of the property, unless made under circumstances of inevitable necessity. It results from this fiction of Hindoo law that, if the adoption of Budridas was a legal adoption, Budridas must be considered to have been a co-parcener with Sobharam from the date of Anundram's death, and to have succeeded to the whole estate on the death of Sobharam. The question is, whether an adoption by a widow, which has the effect of divesting an estate already vested in a person other than the widow, is a valid adoption? I should feel very great difficulty in holding that such an adoption would be valid, if made without the consent of the coparcener or kinsmen in whom the property of the deceased had vested. But it is true that in Rukhmabaee v. Radhabaee (5 B. H. C. 181, A. C. J.) it was held that in the Maratha Country an elder Hindoo widow has the power to adopt a son to her deceased husband without the consent of a younger widow, notwithstanding that the younger widow has a vested interest in the property. But the case of two widows is a peculiar one. In his judgment in that case, Couch, C. J., said—"It would seem to be unjust to allow the elder widow to defeat the interest of the younger by an adoption against her wish. But, on the other hand, if the adoption is regarded as the performance of religious duty and a meritorious act, to which the assent of the husband is to be implied, whereas that assent has not forbidden it, it would seem that the younger widow is bound to give her consent, being entitled to a due provision for her maintenance; and if she refuses, the other widow may adopt without it." In this I entirely concur. The two widows being equally bound to take the measures necessary to secure their husband's future beatitude, the younger widow, who, by withholding her consent, ignores the religious obligation imposed upon her, has no right to complain of injustice, if the adoption be made by the elder widow without her consent. But it does not follow that the plea of injustice is to be equally disregarded, when it is put forward by a person who is under no such religious obligation. In Rukhmabaee v. Radhabaee, it was certainly laid down in the broadest terms that in the Maratha Country a Hindoo widow may, without the consent of her husband's kindred, adopt a son to him if the act is done by her in the proper and *bona fide* performance of a religious duty, and neither capriciously nor from a corrupt motive. And the learned Judges by whom that case was decided were not dealing with an adoption which would have the effect of divesting an estate vested in a relative other than a widow, nor in any of the decided cases on which they relied was the validity of such an adoption in issue. It does not appear to me that the authorities quoted would be sufficient to support the validity of an adoption working such manifest injustice, as in the case of Collector of Madura v. Mutta Ramalinga Sattlupathy (10 Cal. W. R. p. c. 17) the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have determined that, according to the law prevalent in the Dravada Country, a Hindoo widow not having her husband's permission, may, if duly authorised by his kindred, adopt a son to him. They then go on to say—"The question who are the kinsmen whose assent will supply the want of positive authority from the deceased husband in the first instance, when the whole of husband's family is in the normal condition of a Hindoo family, *i. e.*, undivided, that question is of comparatively easy solution. In such a case the widow under the law of all the schools which admit the right to adopt at all to action, takes no interest in her husband's share of the joint estate, except a right to maintenance. And, though the father of the husband, if alive, might, as the head of the family and the natural guardian of the widow, be competent by his sole assent to authorize an adoption by her, yet, if there be no father, the consent of all the brothers who in default of adoption, would take the husband's share, would probably be required, since it would be unjust to allow the widow to defeat their interest by introducing a new coparcener against their will." Their Lordships then proceed to express an opinion that when the family is divided, and the widow has consequently taken by inheritance her husband's separate estate, it is not necessary for her to obtain the consent of reversioners, but it is sufficient for her to have the assent of her father-in-law, or some responsible kinsmen, whose concurrence in the adoption may be sufficient evidence that the act was done by her in the proper and *bona fide* performance of a religious duty, and neither capriciously nor from a corrupt motive. In other words, when the estate is vested in the widow, she may adopt without the consent of reversioners; but when the estate is vested in persons other than the widow, and the immediate effect of an adoption would be to defeat the interest of those persons, then justice requires that their consent should be obtained. This proposition seems very reasonable and just; and it is based upon authorities which though not regarded with so much respect here as in the Dravada Country, are not without weight in this presidency. The decision in Rukhmabaee v. Radhabaee, and the authorities on which it is based, may be accepted without hesitation as showing that in the Maratha Country a widow in whom the estate is vested may show by other evidence than the assent of a responsible kinsman that (to use the words adopted by the learned Judges from the decision of the Privy Council above referred to) the act of adoption was done by her in the proper and *bona-fide* performance of a religious duty, and neither capriciously nor from a corrupt motive. But where the estate is vested in another than the widow, I should be disposed to hold that justice would require us to follow the opinion of the Privy Council as to the necessity of the assent of the person whose interest would be defeated by the adoption. It has not escaped me that, in referring to the remarks of the Privy Council, Couch, C. J., says—"The interest of the younger of two widows cannot, we think, be regarded in the same light as that of a member of an undivided family; and probably their Lordships would not consider the remark applicable in cases where, by the law wherever it obtains, no consent of kinsmen is required." I, too, think that their Lordships would probably not consider their remark applicable in the particular case of the two widows, which the Chief Justice was considering, for, as I have remarked, that was an exceptional case in which an argument, founded on injustice, could not be maintained. But in cases in which a deviation from the opinion expressed by the Judicial Committee would work manifest injustice, I am disposed to think that their Lordships would consider their remark applicable. Although I have thought it necessary to make these observations in order to show that I do not assent to the argument of the appellant's pleader in this case, who maintains on the authority of Rukhmabaee v. Radhabaee, that the adoption of Budridas is valid, whether or not Rukhmabaee consented to the adoption; yet it is not necessary for me to do more than express an opinion that the adoption would have been invalid without Rukhmabaee's consent, because there is sufficient evidence that Rukhmabaee did consent to the adoption. The evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, Nos. 49 and 50, is to the effect that Surjabaee, Anundram's widow, and Rukhmabaee brought Budridas, when a boy, from Furrackabad; that both ladies proclaimed that he had been adopted as their both of Anundram and Sobharam; that they gave caste feasts in honour of the event; and publicly seated the boy on the gadee of the shops, both at Poona and Serroor. It is in evidence that during Budridas's minority suits in connection with the Serroor shop were brought in the name of Budridas (exhibits 11, 13, and 18), and this could hardly have been done without Rukhmabaee's knowledge and consent. It is shown that when he came of age, Budridas managed the shop at Serroor, as well as that at Poona (witness, Nos. 50, 52, 53, and 54); that he drew hoondies in the name of Nensukh Sobharam (exhibits 15, 16, and 17), which were duly entered in the books at Serroor (exhibit No. 62, witness No. 54); that money was paid from the Serroor shops in liquidation of debts incurred by Budridas at Poona (witness No. 61,) and that after quarrelling with Rukhmabaee, who took possession of the Serroor shops, he continued to conduct the Poona business until it failed. This evidence shows clearly that Rukhmabaee consented to the adoption, and indeed that the adoption should have its full legal effect, viz, that of making Budridas the heir of the entire estate of Anundram and Sobharam. Some of the evidence is objected to as being that of interested witnesses; but it would seem to have been easy to disprove it if it had been false, and this the defendant has not attempted to do. It has been suggested to us that Rukhmabaee only consented to an adoption, so far as it affected Anundram's share of the property, and that she and Anundram's widow did, in fact, divide that property—Anundram's widow and Budridas remaining in possession of Anundram's share, including the shop at Poona, while Rukhmabaee had exclusive possession of the shop at Serroor and the rest of Sobharam's property. But this is quite a new case, and inconsistent with that set up by Rukhmabaee in the Court below. It is also inconsistent with the admitted fact that Anundram and Sobharam were undivided—it is not suggested that any evidence of any subsequent division between the widows, and it is contradicted by the evidence which has been already reviewed, and which shows that Budridas was put in possession of the shop at Serroor, as well as that at Poona. The only circumstance in favour of it is, that in 1849, after the death of Anundram and Sobharam, their two widows applied for a joint certificate of administration to their estates, and a joint certificate was granted, in which Surjabaee was declared to be the heir of Anundram, and Rukhmabai to be the heir of Sobharam. This certainly goes to show that Rukhmabaee was at that time ignorant of, or indisposed to assert, her strict legal rights; but it also shows that the two widows were acting in complete accord in regard to the management of the whole estate, and so lends confirmation to the evidence that they acted in accord in adopting an heir to the estate. On the whole, I see no reason to doubt that the adoption was made with the consent of Rukhmabaee, and with the intention on her part, that it should have its full legal effect. Having been made with such consent and intention, I am of opinion that the adoption is valid, and that the effect of it is to make Budridas the owner of all the estate of Anundram and Sobharam, including the property which has been attached by the plaintiff in execution of his decree against Budridas. It follows that the plaintiff is entitled to a decree, and that it is unnecessary to go into the second question as the effect of plaintiff's previous decree, so far as it purports to be against Budridas as manager of the firm of Nensukh Sobharam and Nensukh Anundram. The pleader of the respondent, in support of his argument that an adoption can in no case be held valid, which has the effect of divesting an estate once vested, has referred to the case of Bhoobun Mayi Debia v. Ram Kishoro Anchorjee (Sutherland's Privy Council Judgments, page 574). In that case A. claimed by virtue of adoption an estate which B. had inherited from C. Even if A. had been a natural-born son, B., and not A. would have been the heir of C.; and it was held that under such circumstances C. could not defeat B's estate. There would seem to be no room for doubt on this point, and the decision in that case certainly does not support the argument (which is moreover at variance with the decision in Rukhmabaee v. Radhabaee) that an adoption can in no case operate to defeat an interest once vested. I would reverse the decree of the Court below, with costs.

Mr. Justice Kemball concurred in the above judgment.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen, as *amicus curiæ*, said he was not engaged in the case, but would venture to state that the proposition of Hindoo law on which the Court had expressed an opinion was amply supported by a case decided by a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court, which was not referred to in the judgment just delivered. He referred to the case of Kalidas Doss v. Krishna Chandra Doss, reported in the 2nd Bengal Law Reports, p. 103. The ruling in that case was that the birth of a son to a Hindu, incapacitated from inheriting, subsequent to the vesting of the inheritance in other kinsmen, could not divest those kinsmen of their vested rights; but Sir Barnes Peacock incidentally considered the question of the power of a Hindu widow, and what effect it would have upon the vested rights of others than the widow herself, and expressed an opinion upon that question which goes far to support the views stated in the judgment just delivered.

WHY ARE THE INDIAN MERCHANT'S PROFITS LESS NOW THAN BEFORE?

(Englishman.)

A MYSTERY hangs over the present unsatisfactory condition of Indian trade, the removal of which is one of the first conditions of renewed prosperity. The very circumstances which were looked forward to as likely to promote the welfare of the mercantile community—improved communications, prompter information, increase in the total amount of our trade—seem but to have aggravated the decay of profit, about which we hear such general lamentation. Why things are not as they were, or ought to be, and how to put them right, is a question of vital interest at the present moment to every merchant in the country. Babu Kissen Mohun Mullick has just published a little pamphlet, entitled "A Brief History of Bengal Commerce, from the year 1814 to 1870," in which an attempt is made to explain both the cause and the remedy of the disease. We shall only notice the historical portion of his work so far as it leads up to the present question; and perhaps it may suffice to take the history of the piece-goods trade as a typical instance of the contrast between the vast development of totals and the steady decline of real prosperity that has attended it. In thirty years, as the writer tells us, the value of imports of British plain and coloured goods has increased from rupees ninety-seven lacs and sixty-one thousand to eight crores twelve lacs and fifty-five thousand. Not only is this vastly increased amount of cloth imported, but it is consumed. Yet the trade, we are told, has become of late years either a losing one, or one the profits of which are barely worth the labour. The reasons the writer assigns for this result are—

1st—The facility of communication by the wire between Europe and India.

2nd—The time bargains influenced thereby, and the same multiplied for the sake of mere insignificant margins.

3rd—The consequent repeated fluctuations.

4th—The opening of the Suez Canal, by which route Calcutta is brought nearer to England in respect to the transmission of goods by one-third of the time occupied by vessels coming round the Cape of Good Hope.

5th—All estimates and calculations therefore set at naught.

6th—The difficulty, if not impossibility, of the fulfilment of contracts as to the landing of goods sold for arrival.

7th—The distrust prevailing among sellers, which dissuaded them from freely delivering goods to the purchasers upon credit.

8th—The impossibility of realizing goods for cash payments under reasonable discounts.

9th—The absence of an adequate capital among the dealers to enable them to make their payments with promptitude.

10th.—Hence the trade depending alone upon credits of purchasers, whose position and sterling worth are unknown to the sellers.

11th.—The purchasers again depending in their turn upon their customers on the spot and abroad for enabling them to meet their liabilities.

The first four of these reasons, no doubt, describe, though imperfectly, some of the causes of diminished profits. The first and sixth reasons we do not quite understand, since it seems that whatever may be the margin of profits, greater certainty should at all events attend the issue of transactions operated through the telegraph and facilitated by quick despatch. There is, however, but little practical use in dwelling upon causes which are not likely to be removed, and which must rather be accepted as new conditions of the trade. It is to the last five reasons given that the most real interest attaches. Not long since, our readers may remember, a correspondent in our columns put forward a view of the question very similar to that which they embody, considering the credit system to be the root of the disease, and advocating its abolition. We remarked then that if it was desirable to abolish credit, it could only be because dishonesty in the bazaar had reached such extraordinary dimensions as to more than compensate the usual advantages of credit. We must say Babu Kissen Mohun Mookerjee describes a state of things in the bazaar which would almost justify the conclusion that those dimensions have been already attained. "Scarcely a month," he says, "passes, but we hear of extensive failures in the bazaar, and lucky must be they who escape unhurt; and such as have the ill-luck to belong to any extent have the mortification of counting upon their misery a sum answering to that of the commission or profit which had accrued upon 40 or 50 times the amount lost by the failure in a fell swoop, and these losses unhappily are not unfrequent."

The causes of this lamentable bankruptcy, the writer traces to the absence of capital and the absence of capital to the dishonesty of those who handled it. The up-country merchants and kutchiwals, who formerly supplied the funds for the piece-goods trade are, as regards Calcutta, practically extinct. Their successors in Cotton Street "were one and all caught by the horrible plague of Teji Mandi," and the result was so disastrous that the capitalists at their emporiums of trade in the Upper Provinces and Native States withdrew their money and became shy of setting up here again. Opium gambling, then, is, according to Babu Kishen Mohun Mullick, at the root of the absence of capital.

Whether this explanation is the true one, we are not prepared to say. That it contains the whole truth, is, we think, improbable. But that there is a real lack of capital for the piece-goods trade in Calcutta is shown by the fact that while the rates of interest in the money-market continue low, a discount of 12 per cent. for payment on delivery does not bring cash forward. "I am credibly informed," says the writer, "that to realize under discount, at fair market prices, even fifty thousand rupees in hard cash on delivery, is next to impossible. Hence it is clear the trade solely rests upon doubtful credit, which is certainly much to be deplored in respect to a species of article which ought to be easily converted into cash, like our indigo, silk, oilseed, jute, &c. But the case is otherwise with regard to British manufactures. The trade, properly speaking, is not at all in the native wholesale dealer's or retailer's, but the importer's own. It is the owner of our English Houses have a hold on their Banians, but since those Banians are not secured in their turn to protect themselves against the rotten system which so awfully affects the trade, it is not improbable that they will sooner or later feel compelled to withdraw their liability, and therefore I fear the entire burden of responsibility will in the end recoil upon the importers themselves universally."

To abolish credit while dealers are thus situated would hardly mend matters. Somehow or other, it is evident, capital must be brought forward to support the trade, and if native capitalists will not supply it, some other source must be discovered and utilised. "Money," says Babu Kissen Mohun Mullick, "is cheap both in this country and in England, and is seeking employment, and if we are to judge from the past, it is very likely that our money-market will continue undisturbed, especially when reliance could always be placed upon relief from England at times of emergency. My recent advice to import £2 lacs worth of bullion in the Bank of England was £27 millions, or twice as much as it used to be 20 or 25 years ago, and the Bank's rate of interest only 2 per cent. per annum." And he goes on to suggest the establishment of a Bank or Banks for the purpose of advancing on goods at a fair valuation, bonding them either in their own premises or any other safe warehouse. To enable such banks to succeed it would be necessary for importers to combine not to part with their goods unless they were paid immediately on delivery, under a discount of 8 or 9 per cent.

THE PUNJAB LAW COURTS.

(Fall Mall Gazette, Aug. 11.)

THE last Punjaub Civil Report contains matter worthy of serious consideration. Civil officers in that model province positively exult in the increase of civil suits, and congratulate themselves on the unceasing occupation found for the Courts of Original Jurisdiction. In truth, the institution of 112,959 suits for the recovery of debts, "simple," "bond," and "account," and of 47,664 civil actions of other kinds, including mortgages, proves something more than mere confidence in the administration of justice under British rule. It shows that a large proportion of the population—for the most part engaged in agricultural operations on a very small scale—are in the hands of the moneylenders, with the inevitable result impending that within a brief space of time the land will pass into the possession of these men, while the present proprietors and occupiers will be reduced to the condition of day labourers. Nearly one-fourth of the whole civil litigation arises out of suits on bonds, and we are told that "applications for the summary enforcement of obligations specially registered have largely increased." But the registration of a bond is a purely *ex parte* affair. No proof of debt is demanded, the defendant is not present, has not been summoned, and the claim may be an unjust pretence; nevertheless a decree is issued, and is held "*in terrorem* over the heads of debtors for some future transactions." Such, at least, is the statement of the Judge at Umritsar, and even the Deputy Commissioner of Hoshyarpore complains of "the great tendency to falsify accounts evinced by the moneylending classes, a habit which has become engrained in them." For all that, the last-named official contemplates with a certain degree of complacency the sale within twelve months of 203 plough bullocks in execution of decrees of his court—the meaning of which is that some seventy or eighty Jat families have been utterly ruined and deprived of their only means of earning a livelihood. At Umritsar, too, plough-bullocks were sold and the process was "unattended," one particular debtor parading the precincts of the court with a lighted torch in his hand. A false account can only be set aside by a forged acquittance, and in time, perhaps, the agriculturists may become more of a match for the moneylenders, but at present they seem sorely out-generalled in a contest. Sir Donald Macleod, a late Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, and inferior to no man in an intimate knowledge of the peoples of Hindostan, was always opposed to "the practice of selling ancestral land in execution of decrees," but the Hoshyarpore functionary is of opinion that "the political danger of allowing such sales of land is exaggerated," and agrees with the Commissioner of Lahore as to "the inadvisability of laying any restrictions on the sale of land." Political danger there may be none for the moment, but common sense will suffice to teach us that no State can long prosper where the rural population is hastening to decay. This truth, however, has failed to strike the Commissioner of Moultan, who remarks with strange fatuity that "gradually as we improve our courts in speed, cheapness, and regularity, the village shopkeepers get more careless whom they lend to." Why should they care when the same Commissioner can characterize our civil courts as "a splendid money agency department," collecting debts "so cheaply and efficiently," and making the debtor further pay the cost of collecting." But if, after all, the alleged debtor is not a debtor and is yet condemned—what then?

IMPORTANCE OF ADMINISTERING IN CASES OF CONSUMPTION DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The extraordinary virtues of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, and its great superiority over every other kind, may now be considered as fully established. Administered in time, and steadily persevered in, it has not only the power of subduing all disposition to Phthisis but of arresting the development of tubercles; or, when the disease has advanced to the developed form, it has accomplished in numerous instances a complete cure. Dr. Nedley, Physician to the Land Queen's Hussars of Ireland, observes: "Of all the preparations of that valuable remedial agent, Cod Liver Oil, the most uniformly pure, the most palatable, and the most easily retained by the stomach, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil. I have habitually prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil in cases of Pulmonary Consumption, with very beneficial results, and I can confidently recommend it, as the most efficacious kind."

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is supplied only in imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, sealed with a capsule impressed with Dr. de Jongh's trade-mark stamp, a cod-fish on a shield emarcled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil." Without this capsule none is genuine. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London; and sold by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers.

THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD AND CO.'S CIRCULAR CURRENT OF JULY 29.)

At the time of our last Saturday's report the New York Cotton Market was quoted at the ruling rates of 20⅝c for Middling Uplands, 21c for Mobile, 21½c for Orleans, and 21¼ for Texas, showing a decline during the week of ¼c, and gold at 112¼, while at Liverpool cotton was quoted at 9@—d for Middling Uplands and 9¼@—d for Orleans,—sales 12,000 bales. The telegrams received since state that cotton closed at New York on Saturday dull and nominal at previous rates, on Monday at a falling off of ⅛c, on Tuesday at a recovery of the previous decline, on Wednesday buoyant at 20⅝c for Middling Uplands and 21¼c for Orleans, and on Thursday at an advance of ⅛c,—gold closing on Saturday at 112⅜, on Monday at 112⅜@112¾, on Tuesday at 112½, on Wednesday at 112⅜@112¾, and on Thursday at the same. The cable despatches during the same period report the Liverpool market as closing on Saturday heavy at 9d for Middling Uplands and 9¼d@9½d for Orleans, the latter showing a falling off of 1-16d,—sales 10,000 bales; on Monday easier at a further decline of 1-16d, Uplands being quoted at 8¾d@9d and Orleans at 9¼d,—sales 8,000 bales; on Tuesday at 8¾d for the former and 9¼d for the latter,—sales 8,000 bales; on Wednesday steady at the same,—sales 12,000 bales; and on Thursday at the advanced rates of 9d and 9¼d,—sales 15,000 bales. Still later despatches up to the close of business yesterday report the New York Cotton Market steady at previous rates, Middling Uplands being quoted at 21c, Mobile at 21¼c, Orleans at 21⅜c, and Texas at 21⅜,—gold closing at 112½@112¾, while at Liverpool Middling Uplands was quoted at 9¼d, and Orleans at 9⅜d, showing an advance of ⅛d,—sales 20,000 bales.

Week's receipts 53,000 bales, of which 25,000 American; sales 69,000 bales, of which 10,000 for export and 16,000 to speculators; stock 660,000, of which 385,000 American; afloat 490,000, of which 80,000 American.

The offerings of foreign exchange have been limited, but under the course of bills and gold at New York during the early part of the week rates improved during the early part of the week ¼ per cent on Friday's figures, since which they have receded to their previous position. With light supplies and a fair demand domestic has continued firm at ¼ per cent premium for bank checks on New York, against the same on Friday.

The weather was clear and warm during the early part of the week since which we have had heavy showers daily. The accounts from the country are conflicting, the cotton presenting a decided improvement in some localities as little as others as to make the prospect hardly more encouraging than before the recent favourable change. The general impression in our cotton circles appears to be that the Agricultural Bureau presents a fair statement of the condition and prospect at the time it was made. To what extent the crop will recuperate under the present propitious weather is a matter of conjecture. We hear various speculations on the subject, but few anticipate more than 3,250,000 bales, the extreme estimate of the Bureau being 3,500,000. These views may change either for the better or for the worse according to future developments.

The river has fallen 6 inches during the week, and is now 11 feet below high water mark.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit a decrease from last week's of 2,342 bales, and an increase over last year's of 2,815.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY AT EDINBURGH.

(SPECIAL REPORT TELEGRAPHED TO "THE TIMES."

(CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Lord Justice Clerk then proposed "Our National Literature." He said that the committee had declined to limit the toast to time, place, or circumstance. Remembering that they were met to do honour to one who had made so broad and wide a mark on our national literature, the toast was worthy of being accepted in its widest acceptance. National literature might be divided into two classes—those who write and those who read—the latter as necessary as the former, for a man does not contribute to a nation's literature if, as sometimes happens, he fails to find readers. (Laughter.) As representing the class of readers, he desired to wish prosperity to this joint property of theirs, the national literature. This class embraced the great circle of the Anglo-Saxon race. Ours was not the only nation which claimed a share of our national literature, for they could not forget that younger sister in which our national literature "asserts its empire and surveys its home." After referring to the character of the English language and its sister dialect of Scotland, his Lordship proceeded to compare the capabilities for humour of the two languages. Sydney Smith's saying was a pretty good jest for one who had dined with Jeffrey and Sir Walter Scott, but Macgrowther might have replied that it was only English jokes which required the point of a scalpel to make them understood. English wit moved more rapidly than the Scottish, which, though full of humour was dry, slow, and slightly sardonic, but it could not be doubted that many of the stories preserved in the Scottish vernacular were in the department of humour. After referring to the condition of the national literature at various periods, he proceeded to say that one of the most striking examples of the great element of composition for which the literature of the present day was not remarkable. Scott was a model of clearness and lucidity, which a philosopher might profit by and which a child might understand. One other remark he desired to make, that if our national literature has such a hold on the English-speaking races, what must be the responsibility of those who wrote for them—who wrote not for to-day, but for all time. Happy was he who, when his task was done, could wear his fame with so much safety as the author of *Waverley*, who had written no line he would wish to blot, and had spent his last energies in ennobling the human race. He coupled the toast with the name of the Dean of Westminster.

Dean Stanley, who was received with loud cheers, said—My Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The address which you have just heard from the Lord Justice Clerk absolves me at once from the necessity of entering on that wide field which he has so ably illustrated. I present myself before you merely as one of that vast constituency of readers of which he spoke,—as one of those readers who have learned from the lips and pens of the wizard of the north whose birth we this day celebrate, an enthusiasm and enjoyment which, I venture to say, have not been surpassed by even the most ardent Scotchmen whom I now address. (Cheers.) I feel that my humble duty as an Englishman in coming to thanks for this grand toast of our national literature is merely to express the gratitude which we as Englishmen feel for one of the chief bonds of union between the two Churches, between the two literatures of our country, between the two races. I can remember that when, many years ago, I was returning from my first visit to Greece, on the Mediterranean in the vessel in which I was returning home I encountered a Greek, who, knowing that I was a native of Scotland, came to E'gland. I asked him what was the reason of his coming to this country. He said that he had never visited the adjacent shores of Greece, but he was coming to Great Britain in order to explore for himself the Highland mountains of Scotland (cheers), which were the scenes of the poetry and of the fictions of Sir Walter Scott. (Loud cheers.) I confess that on that occasion I felt my spirit burn within me to think that a descendant of the most famous nation of antiquity, who had visited the Rocky Isle of Homer, the Athens of Sophocles, or the Sparta of Tyrtæus, was bent on coming to our distant and barbarous shores (a laugh), drawn by the same common sympathy which has drawn the best of the best and greatest of every age of which, understand me, I would not for one moment speak in the disparaging tone in which it is now common to speak of the 18th century. That was the time Hume and Robertson, as the Lord Justice Clerk has reminded you, with their dry, critical, sagacious spirits, reigned supreme in Edinburgh, and I might even say in London. The great Republic beyond the Atlantic, many of whose sons we delight to see gathered round us on this occasion (loud cheers), was then just struggling into existence. The greatest reformation which, since the Reformation of the 16th century, had shaken Europe and society was just beginning to make itself felt, and all these shy-rays converging to which I have alluded pointed to the fact that the stream of human thought was then running, as it seemed, irresistibly in one direction and towards one single issue, and that was the direction and the issue of separating by an impassable gulf the present and the future of mankind. He would have been at that time the rashest of prophets who would have ventured to predict that within 50 years there should have arisen in England, in Scotland, or in Europe a passion for the past, a passion, not for all in the past, but for the legendary, the romantic, Gothic, poetic. It seemed absolutely impossible; yet this passion has arisen. Of that passion the chief agent, I do not say the only agent, but the chief was that child who was born in Edinburgh in 1771. (Loud cheers.) Think for a moment what it was which Scott did; and I again say not he alone, but he the foremost, and he chiefly! He created again for the human race a new and fresh source of enjoyment. He made us feel again like children. He at each successive stage of his career, first of his poems and then of his novels, caused, as I still in part remember, a jubilee and holiday in every household. (Loud cheers.) In his poems you see in him for the first time the spirit of Homer revived (applause), in a form and with the freshness in which it had not been seen among men since the death of Homer; for whomever Homer represented (cheers and laughter), I have heard it said by a great judge of ancient scholarship that nothing since the time of Homer has ever been written so Homeric as those well-known lines which have made the house of Buccleuch for ever immortal in English literature (loud cheers)—"Nine-and-twenty knights of fame hung their shields in Branksome Hall" (loud cheers), that is Homer from beginning to end, and all throughout. (Cheers.) Then, let me further observe, with this new enjoyment, with this new creation of admiration and sympathy with the past, of which the influence is felt through every phase of our public life, poetical, ecclesiastical, and political—with this regeneration, this resuscitation of the past in all its forms, there was combined another quality in Sir Walter Scott, which is, I think, partly distinct from it, which, indeed, is often disjoined from it, yet need not be disjoined from it, but, at any rate, is most important as a most admirable and a counterpart or supplement to it. It is, that his interest in the past, his enthusiasm about the past, had nothing in it sickly, had nothing in it sensational, had nothing in it one-sided. Of Sir Walter Scott, it might be said in regard to the whole past life of Europe, what has been said by a distinguished living poet with regard to Socrates in the presence of human life generally,—"He saw it steadily and saw it whole; he threw in his net into the great ocean of the past with a catholic grasp, and he dragged out from it to England. I asked him what was the reason of his coming to this country. He said that he had never visited the adjacent shores of Greece, but he was coming to Great Britain in order to explore for himself the Highland mountains of Scotland (cheers), which were the scenes of the poetry and of the fictions of Sir Walter Scott. (Loud cheers.) 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The Palestine Exploration Fund has its hair set on end at the dreadful confusion of sacred topography in the tales of the Crusaders; and a distinguished Scandinavian scholar, a friend of mine, can never forgive the author of *Ivanhoe* for having confused the Scandinavian, *Gernebok* with the Saxon *Godess*. (Laughter.) But, in spite of these mistakes in detail, it nevertheless remains certain that in the novels of Sir Walter Scott we have an insight given to us into individual characters. (Cheers.) As the Lord Justice Clerk has well said, who ever knew James I. before as he now knows him from the *Fortunes of Nigel*? (Cheers.) Is there any sovereign of Europe past or present that we know with the same intimacy as we know Louis XI. of France? Nay, not even from Phillip Commines does any Frenchman know him so well as we do from *Quentin Durward*. But what is more remarkable and still more fully brings out the genius of the man is, that from the holes and corners of history you see those characters brought out never were known before. You see the Covenanters in all their phases coming out of their caves and dens, you see the tradesmen in Perth, you see the tradesmen in London, and you see the Templars and Jews of the Middle Ages. This is what I call a reproduction of history with impartiality, with justice, which is the main and essential virtue in all historians and any philosopher of any place. (Cheers.) But when I speak of his impartiality don't believe that Walter Scott has been unfair to either of the two great parties in our civil wars. Can any one think that he is too partial to the Cavaliers if they will only read that most splendid picture he has of the gaiety of life and spirit of Pandemonium in the tale of Wandering Willie, where all the ancient persecutors are seated at that table. (Laughter.) Can any one think he is unfair to the Covenanters when he draws the character which, I will venture to say is the most Christian character he has drawn in any of his novels, that of Bessie M'Clure in his *Old Mortality*—not to speak of the still more celebrated character of Jeannie Deans a century later. His impartiality reads the best of all lessons to us, and tells us how to read these things as they ought to be viewed, and tells us what a gift has been given to us to be able to see the quarrels of former times as they are seen from the exalted height of goodness and genius. And with that impartiality he unites, if you will look for it, the solution, or attempted solution, of many of the gravest questions that agitate the intellectual religious and philosophical mind in these days. He was not a philosopher; at least, in his mod